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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## MAKAWELI DEAL

Four Hundred and Fifty-Thousand  
Dollar Sale Made.

### CONTROL GOES TO FRISCO

Deal Means That Nearly Half a Mil-  
lion of Foreign Capital is  
Distributed Here.

In monetary and stock-broking cir-  
cles yesterday little else was talked  
about besides the closing of another  
deal in Hawaiian Sugar Company's  
stock. This deal has been going on  
for some time, but it was only yester-  
day that the brokers concerned felt  
safe in reporting it on the stock board.

A prominent capitalist who was ap-  
proached on the subject by an Adver-  
tiser man yesterday said:

"This transaction means a good deal  
to Honolulu in more ways than one.  
First, that it brings \$450,000 of foreign  
capital into almost immediate circula-  
tion here, for all of the stock repre-  
sented in the 2,000 shares sold is owned  
by local people. This, in connection  
with the opening of the new bank  
with half a million of dollars to start  
with and the payment of the stock  
monthly stock dividends should go far  
to relieve the present stringency of the  
local money market."

"Of course, by this deal Honolulu  
loses the control of the stock. There  
are 20,000 shares in the corporation  
and the previous deal in this stock,  
which resulted in the formation of the  
Makaweli Sugar Company of San  
Francisco, absorbed over 8,000. This  
added to the 2,000 now purchased gives  
W. H. Chickering and the San Fran-  
cisco people interested with him the  
clear majority of the stock. It is not  
likely, however, that there will be any  
change in the local agency. You will  
remember that for every share of Ha-  
waiian Sugar Company's stock at \$25  
that the Chickering people took to San  
Francisco they issued five shares of  
the Makaweli Sugar Company at \$50,  
thereby making a promoter's profit of  
\$25 per share. Well, the same thing  
will be done with the block just pur-  
chased, and as fast as this is disposed  
of in San Francisco more of the origi-  
nal stock will be bought here if it can  
be obtained. There are some holders,  
of course, who won't sell at the price  
now offered—W. G. Irwin for one. He  
has about 600 shares and considers the  
investment good enough to hold on to.  
And there are others who think the  
same."

The brokers engaged in the transac-  
tion were George Carter as the buyer  
and Harry Armitage and Henry Water-  
house & Co. represented by Robert  
Shingle as the sellers. There may  
have been others interested, but these  
three men got the commissions on the  
transaction. The stock sold repre-  
sented the holdings of an English syn-  
dicate represented by Robert Catton  
and those of Charles M. Cooke, Henry  
Waterhouse, E. O. White, Gay & Rob-  
inson and Brewer & Co. I consider  
the sale a big thing for Honolulu even  
if the control goes to the Mainland.

"Yes, \$25 was the price paid. The  
purchasers figuring on netting \$25 per  
share for placing the new shares in  
San Francisco, the same as they did  
with the last."

### THE BREWER BLOCK.

Some Close Bidding on the Same  
by Contractors.

The Brewer Estate now has a chance  
to decide whether the contract for its  
new building on Fort street on the old  
May premises shall go to San Fran-  
cisco or to a local bidder. The bids  
were opened yesterday, and a glance  
at the figures will show that some very  
close figuring has been done by four  
local contractors. They are as fol-  
lows:

Victor Hoffman.....	\$74,085
A. Harrison.....	77,992
Wm. Wagner.....	78,600
Lucas Bros.....	79,737
C. H. Peitz.....	79,900
A. Richley.....	82,927

### Prominent Banker Here.

Ignatz Steinhart, senior manager of  
the Anglo-California bank of San Fran-  
cisco and representative in that city  
of the Sellsman of New York, arrived  
on the China yesterday in company  
with Colonel George Macfarlane. His  
visit is in connection with the open-

ing of the First American bank here.  
Incidentally it may be remarked that  
the two gentlemen brought down \$250,  
000, the San Francisco subscription, to-  
wards the bank's capital.

### Leaves for the North.

J. B. O'Sullivan, who has been be-  
hind a desk in the Marshal's office for  
some time, leaves by the Warrimoo  
for British Columbia. There he will  
join a mining party and continue on  
to the north with them in hopes of  
"striking it." Since his arrival here  
Mr. O'Sullivan has made numerous  
friends by whom his departure will be  
regretted.

### Spreckels' Guano Factory.

Claus Spreckels has gone into the  
fish business. Recent advices state  
that he has purchased a fishery on  
Prince of Wales' Island and will im-  
mediately begin the construction of a  
large fish-guano factory. From there  
the product is to be brought direct to  
these Islands.

## CHINESE MUST GO

Otis Excludes Them  
From the Philippines.

Information Received Through  
Diplomatic Channels—No Report  
on the Subject Received.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The  
State Department has been informed  
through a diplomatic channel that Gen-  
eral Otis has applied the Chinese ex-  
clusion laws to the Philippines. The  
information was a surprise to the au-  
thorities here, both state and military,  
as the matter has been under consid-  
eration for some time and it was not  
known that General Otis had put the  
exclusion laws into force.

The first intimation in that direction  
came in a dispatch received a few  
days ago from the Chinese Consul at  
Manila, telling the Chinese legation  
here that the exclusion laws against  
the Chinese had been applied to the  
Philippines. The dispatch was brought  
to the attention of the State Depart-  
ment and inquiry made as to how the  
action was brought about as the Chi-  
nese Government has been solicitous  
since American military control was  
established in the Philippines that the  
United States exclusion laws should  
not be extended over these islands. The  
State Department knows nothing of  
such an extension and made inquiries  
of the War Department. The military  
authorities, however, were equally  
without information as to General  
Otis' course in this particular.

According to the Chinese officials  
were advised that any action taken by  
General Otis in applying the exclusion  
laws to the Philippines was not the re-  
sult of instructions sent from here, but  
was doubtless due to the exercise of  
his authority as Governor General of  
the Philippines. What further step  
the Chinese authorities will take has  
not been determined, as Minister Wu  
Ting Fang is out of the city for a few  
days. There is little doubt, however,  
that he will seek to have General Otis  
order held in abeyance until the au-  
thorities here pass upon the general  
question which has been under consid-  
eration between the two Governments.

### CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

Reach San Francisco in the Trans-  
port Sherman.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The  
United States transport Sherman was  
sighted about four miles outside the  
Heads at 5 o'clock this evening. She  
is twenty-nine days from Manila, via  
Nagasaki and Yokohama. She brings  
the First California Regiment of Vol-  
unteer Infantry and Companies A and  
D of the First California Volunteers,  
Heavy Artillery. She has 860 officers  
and enlisted men and 250 discharged  
men from various regiments now serv-  
ing in the Philippines.

Three deaths occurred on board ear-  
ly in the trip, the victims being Pri-  
vate John Holman of Company G, dis-  
sentery; Private Luther H. Denmore,  
Company B, typhoid fever, and Ser-  
geant Ernest Oelg, Battery A, Anti-  
lery, typhoid fever. With these three  
exceptions every one who left Manila  
July 25 arrived here safely and in good  
form.

### ALARMED BY THE PLAGUE.

ANTWERP, August 24.—In view of  
the alarm caused by the appearance of  
the bubonic plague in Europe, an in-  
ternational congress of the public-  
health bodies will meet at Brussels on  
September 4.

## BOER AND BRITON

Guns and Ammunition Being Im-  
ported by Krueger.

### NAVAL RESERVE GETS ORDERS

Transvaal Said to Have Demanded Ab-  
solute Independence for Fran-  
chise Concessions.

LONDON, August 25.—The Cape  
Times correspondent of the Daily Mail  
says: "Despite the virtual blockade of  
war material in Delagoa bay, the Cape  
Government is sending enormous con-  
signments of munitions of war to  
Bloemfontein. During the present  
month over 2,000,000 cartridges have  
been sent and 500 rifles were dis-  
patched last night from Port Elizabeth  
to Bloemfontein."

In addition to this, the Cape Minis-  
try, while absolutely declining to arm  
the volunteers of the colony, continue  
to afford other facilities to the Orange  
Free State to arm its burghers, just  
across the border, freely granting the  
use of the colonial railways for the dis-  
tribution of cartridges from the Bloem-  
fontein arsenal to the border towns.  
The patience of the people is becoming  
exhausted, and unless the Imperial  
Government acts quickly and decisively  
the gravest damage may ensue to  
British prestige.

CAPE TOWN, August 24.—The De-  
lagoa bay incident, coupled with the re-  
cent transfer of a large amount of am-  
munition, had directed the attention  
of the British officials to the immense  
accumulation of war munitions in the  
South African Republic and the Trans-  
vaal.

The Imperial Government, however,  
carrying arms, the supply of weapons  
as shown in Lorenzo Marques (De-  
lagoa bay) returns for three years, is  
greatly in excess of the burghers' re-  
quirements, and consequently there is  
a growing feeling among the British  
community in South Africa that no set-  
tlement of the existing crisis will in-  
sure lasting peace, unless it includes a  
provision for the reduction of arma-  
ments."

From an excellent source of infor-  
mation it is ascertained that the sub-  
stance of the Transvaal's communica-  
tion to the British Government in re-  
ply to the latter's demands is a conces-  
sion of five years' (retroactive) fran-  
chise, a share in the election of the  
President and an increase in the rep-  
resentation of the gold fields—prob-  
ably eight additional seats—and a stipu-  
lation that all other questions are to  
be submitted to arbitration, but not to  
a foreign power; that Great Britain  
shall not use the recent interference  
as a precedent, and that the British  
Government shall relinquish all suzer-  
ainty rights.

The Mafeking Horse Regiment is mo-  
bilizing rapidly. Several hundred re-  
cruits have arrived and been equipped  
here and have joined Vivian's camp.  
Every train is bringing fresh recruits.  
It is rumored that 800 Boers have  
formed at laager on the border.

PRETORIA, August 24.—Corynham  
Greene, the British agent and Charge  
d'Affaires at Pretoria, has presented  
to the Government a further dispatch  
from the British Secretary of State for  
the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, the na-  
ture of which has not yet been di-  
vulged.

JOHANNESBURG, August 24.—At a  
meeting here of 200 Germans, a com-  
mittee was appointed to express to the  
Transvaal Government the willingness  
of the Germans to volunteer for serv-  
ice in case of war, but requesting that  
they be enrolled in a separate corps on  
account of the hardships endured by  
the Germans in the Magato campaign.

DURBAN, Natal, August 24.—The  
men belonging to the British first-class  
reserve residing here have been or-  
dered to hold themselves in readiness  
to immediately join their regiments.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, August  
24.—The British steamer Arundel Cas-  
tle sailed from this port today with  
thirty officers and 770 men of various  
regiments, bound for Cape Town.

GIBRALTAR, August 24.—The Man-  
chester Regiment, numbering 1,000  
men, has sailed for Cape Town.

LONDON, August 24.—The Marquis  
of Salisbury spent the afternoon and  
evening with Queen Victoria. It is be-  
lieved the grave situation of affairs in  
the Transvaal was partly responsible  
for the Premier's visit to Her Majesty.

LONDON, August 25.—The Johan-  
nesburg correspondent of the Times  
says: "Disquieting reports have been  
received here from Natal. It is stated  
that on Sunday a train from Johan-  
nesburg was fired upon in Transvaal  
territory. The train was fired upon in  
Transvaal territory. The train was fired  
upon in Transvaal territory. The train  
was fired upon in Transvaal territory."

was ill and therefore the news of her  
death and burial came as a great and  
unexpected shock.

### Executive Council.

At a meeting of the Executive Coun-  
cil yesterday it was arranged that  
Minister Damon should leave for  
Washington and Italy for the purpose  
of securing Italian labor for the plan-  
tations. Minister Damon will leave on  
the Rio de Janeiro on Monday and ex-  
pects to be absent two or three months.  
As he is going abroad, he will resign  
his office temporarily.

### An "Embalmed Beef" Man.

Charles J. Rusby of Kansas City,  
who is connected with the Armour  
Packing Company, was a through pas-  
senger by the China. He is on a  
world tour for business and pleasure.  
In response to a question he stated that  
the great national "embalmed beef"  
scandal had in a measure affected the  
sales of certain products.

## ABOUT RAW SUGAR

The Cause of the Recent  
Decline.

Damage by the Hurricane in the  
West Indies—The Coming Cen-  
sus of Cuba.

Concerning the market for raw sug-  
ars Willett & Gray's latest circular  
says:

"The feature of the week has been  
the accumulation of large supplies of  
raw sugars by refiners by the pur-  
chase of all the cargoes of Java sug-  
ars afloat for the United States, cov-  
ering the shipments of June and July  
and probably all of August also. These  
purchases place refiners in an inde-  
pendent position on the local market,  
and there has been an indifference to  
spot sugars which has led to reduced  
quotations of 1-32 cent per pound for  
centrifugals and in one instance of only  
100 bags a decline of 1-16 cent per  
pound. At the close, however, on very  
small arrivals the market is rather  
firm."

"The receipts were very small, say  
16,500 tons, while the meltings remain  
large at 41,000 tons, and total stocks  
have declined to 205,313 tons, against  
264,554 tons last year. As the arrivals  
of new crop Java sugars have begun  
and will continue in quantity, the  
weekly receipts will more nearly ap-  
proximate the weekly requirements.  
Nevertheless, stocks will doubtless  
show a gradual reduction during the  
remainder of the year."

"It looks as if our refiners can re-  
main indifferent to the old crop beet  
sugar and only show an interest in the  
new crop deliveries."

"The hurricane which passed over  
Porto Rico and some of the West In-  
dia Islands did very serious damage  
generally, and it must appear later  
that the sugar crops in those islands  
have been more or less reduced there-  
by. Of course the results are not so  
serious as would have been the case  
had the hurricane struck Cuba also,  
but that island fortunately escaped."

"We are in position to report that all  
arrangements have been completed and  
the agents named for taking a com-  
plete census of the Island of Cuba.  
This census is preliminary to the tak-  
ing of the vote of the people on the  
question of what form of organization  
of government, or for annexation, the  
country shall adopt. This is a stage  
forward in the final disposition of the  
island. Naturally, it is to be hoped  
and expected that the outcome finally  
will be annexation to the United  
States. Latest reports indicate a  
quiet state of affairs throughout the  
island and a more favorable outlook  
generally for the future."

### CHINESE EMPEROR INSANE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—The Peking  
correspondent of the Shanghai Mercu-  
ry says that the Emperor is showing  
serious symptoms of insanity. He is  
constantly muttering and laughing.

### VATICAN PRINCE ACCUSED.

ROME, August 19.—Prince Chigi-Al-  
bani, marshal of the conclave, has  
been prosecuted by the Vatican au-  
thorities for selling to an English or  
American connoisseur Botticelli's  
picture of the Virgin, for which he is  
alleged to have received £15,000.

### THE GARONNE SAILS.

SEATTLE, August 19.—The trans-  
port Garonne sailed for Manila at 9  
o'clock tonight. She had 400 horses  
belonging to the Third cavalry aboard.

### LONG MILITARY RIDE.

BERLIN, August 19.—An interesting  
event will be the ride of the Fifteenth  
regiment of Uhlans from Hanover to  
Strasbourg and back, a total distance of  
about 700 kilometers, during the army  
maneuvers.

## FIGHTING CUBANS

Five Men Killed and Ten  
Wounded.

General Wood Does Not Anticipate That  
Serious Disturbances Will  
Result.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, August 24.—Five  
men are dead and ten wounded as a  
result of a fight Tuesday night between  
gendarmes and disappointed Cuban  
soldiers at Cuevitas, three miles from  
Santiago, where the payment of the  
Cuban troops is progressing. Five  
thousand Cubans had gathered there  
to receive pay and after three days on-  
ly 580 had been paid. Thousands who  
had been disappointed at other points  
had come to Cuevitas as the last place  
of payment in the province.

The imperfect list causes great dis-  
satisfaction, and a rumor circulated  
yesterday that the paymasters would  
leave today alarmed the men who had  
not been paid. They began to collect  
in groups and to show their annoyance.  
Finally, their threats became serious.

Captain Ballat, with twenty gen-  
darmes, was present to preserve order  
among the applicants, and the United  
States troops protected Colonel Moale,  
the officer having charge of the pay-  
ments. Suddenly, Captain Ballat, who  
was mounted, was surrounded by a  
mob, struck by stones and bottles and  
shot in the arm. His men promptly  
fired a volley into the mob, three per-  
sons being instantly killed and thir-  
teen wounded; two of whom died this  
morning.

Colonel Moale's guard promptly sur-  
rounded the money office, but took no  
part in the fighting. For a few min-  
utes there was a lively conflict, car-  
bines and machetes being used freely.  
Captain Ballat was the only gendarme  
wounded. The dead were colored Cu-  
ban soldiers.

This morning payment was resumed  
under a heavy guard. There are ru-  
mors that a force is being organized  
to attack the pay office, but these are  
probably unfounded.

General Castillo, Civil Governor of  
Santiago de Cuba, was at Cuevitas at  
the time and soon restored order.  
There is no doubt that the inaccurate  
list will cause a great deal of hard-  
ship. Many veterans have vainly fol-  
lowed the United States Commissioners  
for six weeks, only to find that their  
names are not listed.

General Leonard Wood, Military  
Governor, does not, however, antici-  
pate serious trouble.

HAVANA, August 24.—General  
Brooke has virtually decided not to  
make any payment to Cuban troops on  
the basis of additional rolls. The first  
payments brought to light such an  
amount of thievery and attempted  
swindling that he has ceased to consid-  
er the question of distributing what is  
left of the \$3,000,000 in supplementary  
payments. The sum now left in his  
hands he will probably use to assist  
wounded and deserving officers, who,  
under the original arrangement, were  
to receive nothing.

### FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Jim Jeffords of California knocked  
out Peter Jackson in four rounds at  
Vancouver on the 23rd. Jeffords had  
it his own way all through.

The coroner's jury in the case of Al-  
fred Molina, who died on the 23rd at  
Stockton, Cal., as the result of a ten-  
round boxing match, brought in a ver-  
dict that deceased came to his death  
from blows administered by J. W. Mc-  
sick.

Frank Ricard has been drowned in  
Five Finger rapids on the Yukon.

The California raisin crop this year  
will be small but prices will be good.

One third of the great Homestake  
mine at Deadwood, S. D., belonging to  
the Hearst Estate, is reported sold for  
\$2,500,000.

Joseph Landauer, a New York cigar  
maker, killed himself and Josephine  
Engel, a 15-year-old girl, in a vacant  
lot. Both were shot through the  
heart.

Two negroes were killed and twenty  
persons severely shocked while en-  
gaged in the construction of a New Or-  
leans electric car line.

The Texas cotton crop has been dam-  
aged by hot winds.

George Cornwell, a Fresno young  
man, cut his throat while temporarily  
insane.

There is not labor enough in the vi-  
cinity of Visalia, Cal., to handle the  
fruit crop.

It is reported that Maurice Grau has  
engaged Dr. Muck of Berlin, leader of  
the Royal German Opera, for the sea-  
son at a salary of £5,400.

The Nebraska regiment was mustered  
out in San Francisco on the 23rd.

Dr. Sponoghe, superintending physi-  
cian at Agnew's Asylum, has been dis-  
missed from his position.



## IN THE TRANSVAAL

Troops are Being Rapidly Mobilized at Cape Town.

## AMBUSCADES FOR THE BRITISH

Text of Krueger's Counter Proposal is Under Consideration by Secretary Chamberlain.

CAPE TOWN, August 23.—The Mafeking Horse regiment is mobilizing rapidly. Several hundred recruits have arrived and been equipped here and have joined Vivian's camp. Every train is bringing fresh recruits. It is rumored that 300 Boers have formed a Laager on the border.

Although the cabled summary of the counter proposals of the Transvaal Government to Great Britain's proposition for a joint commission to inquire as to what effect the reform franchise measures would have on the Outlanders is probably incomplete, it undoubtedly gives the general lines accurately.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, South Africa, August 23.—In connection with the rumor that there are many Boers who are British subjects and outwardly sympathize with the British while in reality they are secret agents of President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, the Premier of Natal declared last evening that it was the intention of the Government to take steps to detect and punish any British subjects co-operating with the enemies of the Queen.

It is understood that much secret information has been conveyed to President Kruger, and that even ambuscades have been prepared for the British troops in the event of war by these secret agents.

A force of police has been ordered to Colenso, owing to rumors of the intention of the Boers to destroy the railroad bridge at that place.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., August 23.—A firm of this place has received an order for fourteen million Mauser cartridges for urgent delivery to South Africa. Secrecy is being observed as to the exact destination of the cartridges, but it is said that the Boers alone use Mauser rifles in that territory.

CHICAGO, August 23.—"There can be only one outcome to the war which is, I think, inevitable between England and the Boer Government, and that is complete victory for England and the political ruin of Oom Paul," said Jas. A. Robinson, a solicitor from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and an ex-member of the Cape Colony Parliament, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He continued:

"President Kruger's actions in the recent negotiations with England, as given in press dispatches since I left South Africa, are in perfect accord with that which was expected there. He will temporize as long as possible to delay war and then, it is generally supposed, will pursue desultory tactics in the hope that either some foreign power or the Liberal party in England will come to his rescue. As the former is out of the question, he is probably hoping for interference by the Liberals, which was all that saved him in 1880, when Gladstone's influence stopped hostilities.

"Since the matter has come to a crisis Oom Paul may make some concessions in the matter of franchisees for Uitlanders, but it is not probable that he will give in where the financial interests of the Dutch ring are at stake. He will probably fight rather than allow the Dutch dynamite and other monopolies to be broken up. But whether there is war or not, there is only one thing which can save Kruger his prestige, and that is weakening on the part of England. That is most unlikely. If there is no war, owing to his giving in to the English demands, he will lose his hold on the Boers."

LONDON, August 23.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has received the text of the Transvaal's reply to the proposals of the British Government and now has it under consideration. The members of the Cabinet are within reach, but until the Government has determined on what course to pursue, Mr. Chamberlain is unwilling to divulge the contents of the message from South Africa.

LONDON, August 22.—A Parliamentary paper, dealing with the Transvaal crisis, was issued today. It details the efforts of the Boer Government during the past year to have the question of the suzerainty of Great Britain submitted to arbitration, and Great Britain's repeated refusals to discuss this basic point. The document adds that Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa, writing to Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, last June, said: "The way in which the Secretary of State juggles with the convention of 1884 is rather irritating to a plain man."

The final dispatch from Chamberlain, dated July 18, 1899, to Sir Alfred Milner, concurs with the latter's view as to the untenable Transvaal position, adding that the British Government had no intention to continue to discuss the question of suzerainty with the Transvaal.

tion, adding that the British Government had no intention to continue to discuss the question of suzerainty with the Transvaal.

## REED RESIGNS HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 22.—The resignation of Thomas B. Reed as Congressman in the First Maine district was received by Governor Powers today. The resignation is to take effect September 4, and it has been accepted by Governor Powers.

## ASSAULT ON OLYMPIA'S MEN.

LONDON, August 21.—A special dispatch received here today from Leghorn, Italy, says that five men have been arrested there on the charge of attacking and wounding some sailors who had come ashore from the United States cruiser Olympia. The Olympia sailed from this port today.

## COIN FOR THE WAR

Problem That Secretary Gage Must Solve.

Plan to Raise More Money by Means of the Revenue Law—May Issue More Bonds.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Secretary Gage is engaged in the task of ascertaining whence the funds are to come with which to pay the largely increased army recently determined on by the President and Secretary Root. This increase makes demands on the treasury that may well cause some concern among its chief officials. The receipts of the Government did not meet the extraordinary expenditures when the army was smaller, and the problem of how to meet the cost of 30,000 additional troops gives the Treasury Department some uneasiness.

Secretary Gage has ample authority, it is asserted, to issue more bonds, for the prosecution of the war in the Philippines. The war-revenue law authorized the issue of \$100,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness and \$400,000,000 worth of bonds. Two hundred million dollars' worth of these bonds were offered at popular subscription and subscribed five times over. The law says that the proceeds of the sale of these bonds shall be used "to defray the expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds, when received, to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures). It is held by the law officers of the Government that the insurrection in the Philippines is to all intents and purposes part of the "existing war" with Spain. Congress, too, authorized the increase in the army after peace was declared.

It can be said on the authority of Treasury officials who have been giving the matter careful study for several weeks that the Fifty-sixth Congress will not lessen the war taxes imposed by the act of June 13, 1898. In some quarters the clamor for a reduction of these taxes has already begun, but the enormous expenditures to be incurred in the next two years not only forbid the curtailment of these special taxes, but requires an enlargement of the general scheme and the stoppage of holes through which those supposed to have been taxed have escaped.

It has become apparent to the revenue officials that if any adequate increase in revenues is to be realized it must come from further imposition of stamp taxes. Just where to impose these taxes is a question now bothering those in charge. For several weeks data have been quietly gathered and recommendations to the Secretary are being formulated.

## Steamship Dividend

The Oceanic Steamship Company has declared a dividend of 50c. per share, payable on the 1st of September.

## THE PORTO RICO FUND.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Among the contributions for the Porto Rico storm-sufferers received at the War Department today were from President McKinley, \$250; Vice President Hobart, \$250; Secretary Root, \$250; William Barbour, New York, \$250; August Belmont, New York, \$500. A letter has been received from the Merchants' Association of New York saying that \$10,000 has been collected for Porto Rico.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va. I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va. Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## RIOTING IN PARIS

Four Hundred Injured in Fighting.

Fifty Police Officers Badly Hurt—Anarchists Attack and Pillage Churches—Much Bloodshed.

PARIS, August 20.—France may end another century with a revolution and write the story of another commune in letters of blood. Feeling which has long smoldered in Paris broke into flame today and there was fierce rioting that for hours involved thousands and menaced all of the civil forces that stand for peace. It began with an assault upon anti-Semites by anarchists and socialists and then when the police arrived they became the common enemy and were ferociously attacked.

The disorder spread everywhere. Angry men seized knives and clubs and threw themselves into the fight. The rallying cries of "Vive l'Armee!" and "Vive la Republique!" marked a man as friend or foe and he was struck down or sustained. In the earlier skirmishes the police were defeated and that seemed to give the rioters new zest.

The striking scenes of the day were enacted at the churches of St. Maur and St. Joseph. The inflamed mob stormed both of them and proceeded to dismantle them at once. Sacred waters were torn from the altars and thrown into the street, there to be trampled upon. Sacred images were smashed, tabernacles broken open and holy pictures riddled. To the aid of police rallied faithful parishioners anxious to save their houses of worship, but they were overpowered and thrust aside. Then the torch, the favorite weapon of the commune, was applied. As the mobs fled from the burning churches the firemen came and quickly smothered the flames. Next there was a rush for St. Nicholas, but the police prevented its destruction.

The last stand of the night was made in the Eastern railway station, where the police were re-enforced by the Republican Guard, who frequently charged the rioters. The latter met the onslaughts with knives and also fired a few shots. The police were finally victorious and took twenty-five prisoners. It was an ominous night in Paris. Crowds thronged the streets and everywhere there was display of military force.

There is every indication that there will be more trouble and that France faces a serious crisis cannot be doubted. Sebastian Faure led in the original attack of the anarchists. He headed an assemblage of 1000 men that gathered early in the day in the Rue la Republique, and it was he who urged his insane followers to the first acts of violence. When he found his mad-dened cohorts beyond his control he made a cowardly attempt to leave them, but the police nabbed him. Official reports show that 360 persons are in hospitals and many of them will die. The police made 150 arrests, and it is understood that many more will be taken into custody. It is said that Millevoys, the Nationalist leader, will be arrested.

## TRANSPORT SIAM.

With Horses and Mules on Board for Manila.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"Not a horse died; not a horse sick," was Captain J. P. O'Neill's remark on the arrival of the United States live stock transport Siam in port yesterday from San Francisco. He was busy superintending the removal of the 50 cavalry horses and 340 mules and could not rest easy until all of his brute passengers were safely landed for an outing.

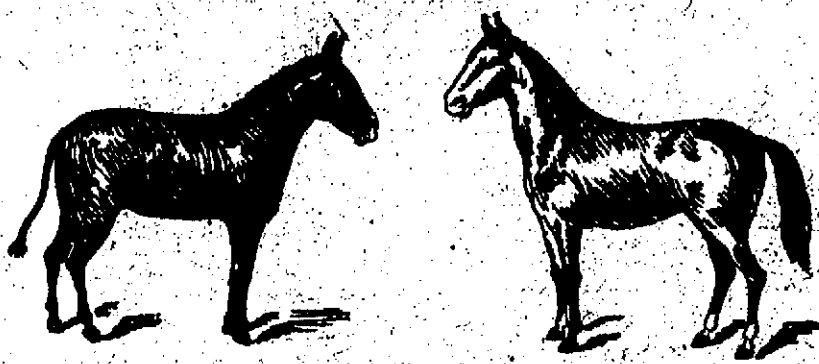
Captain O'Neill is the military officer in charge of the Siam. He belongs to the 25th Infantry and has an enviable record for ability.

The Siam arrived shortly before noon, having sailed from San Francisco in the afternoon of August 19. She is a British built vessel of about 5000 tons and is owned by the Australian Navigation Company and chartered through Macdonay & Co. of San Francisco to the United States Government. Fifty civilian employees are on board, including a number of packers from Cheyenne.

Dr. G. H. Calkins is surgeon and Dr. Lyman Bishop veterinary surgeon on board.

The Siam is in command of Captain S. Reich; First Officer, S. Sigga; Second Officer, A. Stevanovich. Captain Reich is a famous philatelist with a big collection of stamps in his locker.

The Siam discharged at Oceanic wharf during last night, working steadily so as to leave that berth clear for the Australia this morning. She will remain here ten days before sailing for the Philippines.



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The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

## THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

More than one divine has said that as man laughs, and is made in the image of God, God and the Angels must laugh and they laugh loudest at the doings of men.

For several months past, the delegates of the civilized world have been in conference at The Hague on the subject of butchering each other, in the settlement of international disputes. The delegates agree that the nations cannot stop cutting each other's throats, in certain cases, and that general arbitration is quite ahead of the times. Much attention has been paid in the conference to the ways of doing each other up in war, so as to lessen somewhat the horrors of "Hell" which is the conspicuous feature of war. It was urged that bullets, which explode in the body should not be used, but no one urged that cannon ball and grape, which mangle the body, be tabooed.

The angels must have laughed at the proceedings of the little earthly mannikins who agreed that the terrible burden of armaments should be maintained, but that warring nations must not "go too far" in the way of using improved weapons.

The conference resembled one in which a lot of toppers might meet in council, and resolve that drunkenness should be maintained, but excessive delirium tremens should be carefully avoided.

The opinion of the press of the civilized nations is that really nothing has been accomplished by the conference, excepting the expression of a general feeling by the delegates that armed encampments of the most burdensome kind, among the Christian nations, was not a happy condition, and, like the old Yankee woman who said that her "in-hards was a callin' for grace," the delegates felt that the nations should think of giving up the practice of blowing each other to pieces.

Great Britain and the United States refused to give up any of the advantages which money and power could give in war, and decline to give up the use of bombs which would asphyxiate their enemies. A court of arbitration was established, but no nation would agree to submit differences to it. That was made optional.

In the interests of humanity, a crank submitted a novel method of warfare. He suggested that the only weapons permissible in war should be guns that discharged bombs which on exploding would diffuse chloroform or ether and put the enemy in an unconscious condition for a while, so that those under the influence of it could be easily captured, and their legs and arms be tied up. Instead of a bloody battle, with its killed and wounded men, there would be simply thousands of men put out of fighting condition, and the victor would be the one who protected the largest number of men against the influence of ether. The promoter of this scheme suggested also that the victorious army should brand on the hip of each soldier lying under the influence of ether a letter indicating that he had been temporarily smothered and conquered and could never engage in battle again.

The Tsar's delegates made no formal reply to this humane and ingenious method of warfare, and all the delegates informally agreed that the only practical way of disabling a fighting man was to kill him. If possible, and as to the charge that it was a crime to kill a man, as it was laid down in the Ten Commandments, the "higher criticism" of all ages had always agreed that it was no crime, until a community had declared it to be one, and the Commandment was entirely obsolete, and a poor business proposition.

The Peace Conference made no gushing allusions to the "brotherhood of man," but assumed that if there was anything in that sentimental proposition, it was not practicable at present, and the nations had better keep away from any experiments in getting rid of their respective flags.

The solid argument against war and armaments was not raised by the delegates. Commerce has declared for peace, and it does not pay to fight.

## A NEW BOOK 'ABOUT JAPAN.'

Mr. Staffor Ransome is the author of the latest book on Japan. In this book, "The Transition of Japan," he outlines the political and social changes of the people. He relates many of the facts which are now commonly known regarding the Japanese, but does not form the same opinions regarding them as other writers have done. He believes that they will show, in the

future, large practical knowledge in dealing with industrial matters, in spite of the belief of many writers that they are a frivolous people, and cannot use the knowledge they have acquired from the Occidental nations. The same charge of frivolity has been made against the French by the English people for a hundred years, but the French people appear to make themselves seriously conspicuous before Europe, and they have solved some of the social problems much more intelligently than the English have done.

Mr. Ransome thinks that the Japanese have no love for the foreigners, and while they are polite to them, have no desire to become socially friendly. This is true, just as it has been true for centuries that the people of one civilized nation never become socially friendly with the people of other civilized nations. In the rural districts of the United States an Englishman is still regarded with suspicion, and would not be trusted with even a minor political office, while a Frenchman would be, as a rule, black-balled socially and politically.

The Japanese have treated foreigners with unusual courtesy, but the tourists want the Japanese to be friendly in a sense which European nations decline to show towards each other. It cannot be expected that a people, who have a civilization of their own of which they are proud, and are governed by active traditions and habits of thought, will uproot them more quickly than the Irish and Germans will affiliate socially and politically.

Mr. Ransome presents a natural but curious view of the Japanese attitude towards Christianity. He says that the thinkers, including many of the statesmen, have been extremely anxious to ascertain if Christianity is the cause of the material prosperity of the Christian nations. If it is one of the dominant factors in making rich and warlike nations, then it should be, they said, adopted by the Empire, for good "business reasons," just as the Colonel of a Connecticut regiment, during the Civil war, detailed fifty of his men for instant baptism, when he heard that the good women were sending delicacies to the pious regiments in preference to the worldly regiments. In other words the leading men in Japan were willing to encourage the introduction of Christianity, if there was any money in it, or if it enabled them to become a great naval and military power. For the first time in the history of the world, the leaders of a great nation deliberate over the adoption of a religion, without the least reference to its spiritual force, but because it may make the nation prosperous in material things.

Mr. Ransome, also, states that the spectacle of conflicting religious sects, established in Japan by the Christian churches, is bewildering to the Japanese. As the Japanese have no prejudices in the matter, and no inherited tendencies on the subject, they are utterly confused by the situation. As one of them said: "The fact that the Roman Catholic church has the largest number of members among the Christian churches is almost a conclusive argument that it is nearer the truth than any other sect."

Altogether, Japan presents one of the most remarkable object lessons in the evolution of a nation that the world has known.

## THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

The dispute between Great Britain and the Boers is merely another phase of the one great impending question of modern times, what are the political rights of man? The Boers have rights. So have the Uitlanders. The Boers, although in the minority, claim the right to rule. The Uitlanders also claim the right to share in the government of themselves. The critical situation is created by the growth of the community. There is no tribunal to which the dispute can be referred. Unless the disputants agree, the sword must decide it, as it has decided nearly all of the international and domestic disputes, since the world began. Those who believe that the first occupation confers absolute rights, will side with the Boers. Those who believe that intelligent men everywhere are entitled to share in making of the laws which govern themselves will side with the Uitlanders, behind whom stands the British power.

If there is to be war between the disputants, it will be a short and decisive one. The British forces will have all the advantage of experience in such wars, and, besides, have unlimited resources.

The Uitlanders, although apparently without arms, will, the moment they have an even chance against the Boers, rise in rebellion, and assist the British. With the British army in front of them, and an abundance of the best fighting stuff in the world in insurrection behind them, the Boers will be forced to the wall.

The situation calls for a compromise, and the Boers may grant it before the British forces have embarked or they may stupidly wait until they receive the first shock of battle.

## AVOIDING STRIKES.

The Pennsylvania railroad board last adopted an effective plan to prevent strikes. The plan has been gradually approached through the efforts of the company, enforced for some years, that a competent employee should not be discharged, unless there was a reason for it which the employees generally would approve. An Employees Relief Fund was created some years ago, which was supplied by the employees alone. There has now been established a Pension Fund from which every employee, who has reached the age of seventy years will be allowed a sum measured by the average wages he received, and his length of service. The annual cost to the company will be about \$300,000 a year or the interest on \$7,000,000. The New York Central Railroad Company adopted a scheme similar to this, some years ago, and the employees engaged in the running of cars do not strike.

But this Pension Fund was not practicable until the railroads were in the hands of competent men, and what is of more importance, the idle, dissipated and incompetent employees had been gradually weeded out.

The Pennsylvania company long ago gave up the prevalent idea that the cheapest labor was the best. It required competent men, and paid them good and steady wages. It could have obtained numbers, without limit, of European immigrants, at one-half the cost of what is paid to competent men. The men who managed its affairs, assisted by the advice of scholars, and students, determined that the only way to prevent strikes was to make it for the interests of the workmen not to strike. This wisdom in dealing with the labor question could not be followed by the mere speculative holders of railway securities. The men who are rushing madly after fortune are rarely long headed. They hear no sound but the rattling of the dice of speculation, and lose their heads and their humanity while they rise in the balloon of prosperity. When men have had experience, and are lucky enough to understand economic laws, that is, are careful students of the social life, they detect the wastefulness of selfishness, and the abiding profit in creating a common interest among all who are engaged in any industrial enterprise.

There is a large number of intelligent workmen on the Mainland who are always ready to strike, and there are as many more who are never ready to strike. This difference in attitude towards employers is entirely due to the personal factor in each case, the intelligence and temperament of the employees. The experience and example of the Pennsylvania company should have great value here, in regulating the relations of laborers and their employers. As these relations at present are, to a considerable extent, those arising out of the barbarism of the penal contract system, the new and most judicious arrangements, coming with new laws and new conditions, should be arranged after careful study, so as to forestall strikes. Whether the contract-purchase plan will establish and keep harmony between the laborer and the mill owners remains to be seen. It is the natural, fair, and most satisfactory one that can be made, and will unquestionably work well on a rising market for sugar. The test of its value will be seen in a falling market. Underneath any scheme for the settlement of labor conflicts are the land and the home questions. If the instinct for the ownership of land and a home could be pulled out of these immigrant laborers, just as teeth are pulled out, it would avoid some of the causes for dissatisfaction and disturbance.

The problem is to establish permanent harmony between laborer and employer. The Pennsylvania company has adopted one way of doing it.

## A WISE MINISTER.

The Chinese Minister in Washington has been giving some "good talk" on the Far East questions, to the members of the press.

He is a wise man, when he says, "Every locality has its character and of course the nature of the Filipino is widely divergent from that of the American. Laws must be passed by the American Congress to apply to the Filipinos exclusively; laws which are suitable and applicable even to a shade to the natives. They must gather the natives, study their habits and disposition, and then frame laws to conform to the populace."

This advice differs from that of the Professional Patriots in America who urge that the Flag be raised up over all the Philippines, and that laws be passed which are eminently suitable for the people of Connecticut or Minnesota, and then, if the Filipinos do not obey them, shoot them on the spot.

If the President is left to carry out his own convictions on the subject he

will do just what the Chinese Minister has suggested. He will repudiate the proposition that a nation can be "born again" in the twinkling of an eye, or because the Flag is put over it. He will recognize racial habits and instincts. He will permit the Filipinos to do many and absurd things, because it is their habit to do them. He will gradually educate these people up to better forms of living and of government.

The danger is that the President will be hampered and controlled by the popular opinion acting through Congress. That opinion is that what is good enough for the Americans is good enough for the Filipinos, and if the Filipinos do not understand the laws which are imposed upon them, and cannot understand the meaning of the Constitution, then prick them with bayonets, and tell them to keep quiet. It may seem absurd for a great and intelligent people to act in this way, but a great and intelligent people will act, when without experience, just as great and intelligent men often act, when they are without experience. The money and the blood wasted in acquiring experience will make the nation wiser than it is, and that is the cost of wisdom. But it is hardly fair to acquire this experience at the cost of irritating and destroying the Filipinos.

If every voter in America would study the words of the "heavenly" Chinese Minister, and act on them, the problem of governing the Filipinos would be quickly solved.

## IMMIGRATION.

A correspondent in another column asks some searching questions about the importation of laborers from Italy. The planters may be able to answer them with more or less satisfaction.

It is said that the theory upon which Italian immigration is encouraged is, that the first few hundred immigrants will be so kindly treated, that they will encourage their friends to join them here; that each well satisfied immigrant will become an agent for the plantations in securing other immigrants, and then the business of the labor supply will take care of itself without the interference or direct aid of the planters. This is now the course of affairs in the United States and elsewhere.

Out of the 15,000 Portuguese now living on these islands, over 8000 of them are natives of Portugal and its dependencies, and their friends and relatives must number many thousands. Why are not these Portuguese immigration missionaries, urging and calling their friends and relatives to join them here?

It is absurd to say that the Italians will be better laborers and citizens than the Portuguese. It is stated on excellent authority that out of the 10,000 and more Portuguese immigrants, not one of them has been charged or convicted of murder. Out of about fifteen Italian immigrants, carefully selected one is now under charge of murder.

This indicates the difference in temperament of the people of the two nations. At the same time, this unfortunate crime by an Italian cannot be held to be conclusive as to the general character of Italian laborers, for it is not. The Italians are more resentful than the Portuguese, but that is an excellent quality when the resentment is within bounds. We understand that the employment of Italians will not be done in the interests of civilization and humanity, but because they are, or may be, the most available laborers now to be secured. The plantations are in the hands of Protestants, and they do not propose to fill the land with Papists, in the interest of Christianity.

The reasons why the Portuguese, who are on the whole, a quiet and industrious people, are not supplying the plantations with labor, will operate to prevent the Italians, or any other class, from keeping up the labor supply. If the conditions of the laborers are now changed in order to secure Italians, why are they not changed so as to secure the Portuguese who are living here? If the inducements are strong enough to move the Italians, why are they not strong enough to operate on the Portuguese, and encourage them to send for their friends and relatives? There is not any reason whatever offered to convince us that the Italians will be more accommodating and less exacting, or be more pliable than the Portuguese.

After twenty years of experience with the Portuguese laborers, which has been, on the whole, satisfactory, it seems to be unbusinesslike to go off at a tangent in pursuit of Italians, on a general guess that they will be more desirable than the Portuguese. There can be no more unscientific or impracticable theory of dealing with the labor supply.

Moreover, the Italian immigrants would not, for some time to come, perhaps three or four years, become satisfied with their success so as to call their friends over in large numbers. The Portuguese, numbering some thousands, should be in a position to urge their countrymen to immigrate and accept the liberal terms made by the planters.

## Impure Blood

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Doctored for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss PRINCE BARNETT, Box 645, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1417 11th Street, Oakland, California.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for 60-day bottle.

## Hood's Pills

are purely vegetable, re-lieve, beneficial, etc.

## INJUSTICE TO THE CHINESE.

In another column is published some interesting correspondence between Mr. How Duck and Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. How Duck was a passenger from China on the Coptic in January last, and held a permit from the Hawaiian government which gave him the right to return to Hawaii. On arrival here, he, with other Chinese, were refused permission to land by United States Special Agent Brown, with the approval of Special Agent Sewall as it was then said. He with the others who were refused permission to land, were not informed of their right to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, and were forcibly sent back to China. The Secretary of the Treasury, on hearing appeals from the decision of Special Agent Brown, made in similar cases reversed his judgment and permitted the holders of permits to land.

Mr. How Duck returned to China, and on being informed of this decision, again took passage to this port and was allowed to land. He appealed to the Secretary, asking to be reimbursed for the expenses incurred by this forcible detention. He asks nothing for the loss of time and humiliation.

The Secretary replies that he will pay him nothing because the detention was caused by the Hawaiian government and not by the Federal government.

This conclusion of the Secretary may not be in accordance with the facts of the case. It was understood, at that time, that the Federal government, through its Special Agents here, directed the arrest and return. It was also understood at the time, that if the Hawaiian government stood aside and let the Special Agents adopt and enforce their own measures in the case, it would be reported to Washington as an unfriendly act. So that government furnished the physical force to accomplish this illegal act. It was made a cat's paw in committing an outrage.

The only honorable and just course for our local government to take is, to pay the expenses of these Chinese who have been falsely imprisoned. The Flag is only honored when every citizen sees to it that it covers no injustice and under its shadows the poorest man is protected in his rights, about which there is no dispute.

## OPERA COMPANY COMING.

## Will Commence an Extended Season in November.

An opera season for Honolulu is assured. The representative is here, the Opera House has been engaged, and the company will arrive and put on its first production during the first week of November.

Charles Harkinson, representing the Boston Lyric Opera Company, arrived by the Australia yesterday morning. The announcement that this organization will play an extended engagement here will be received with pleasure. The company is on a world's tour, and after its engagement here will proceed to China, including a special orchestra the company will number forty people. The company's costume is one of its special features. Special scenery and many mirror adjuncts are included.

## Honor for Robert King.

More laurels for Honolulu's educational advantages. Robert King, son of the Minister of Interior, is one of the entering freshmen at the University of California, having graduated from the Honolulu High School last December. He stood for fourteen entrance examinations and passed all without a condition.

## A TRIPARTITE TREATY.

El Diario, a prominent Buenos Ayres newspaper, under date of August 17th, publishes from Rio Janeiro the statement that the Brazilian Foreign Minister, General Blayoso de Castro Cerequeira, announces that a treaty will be signed by Brazil, Argentina and Chile agreeing to refer all difficulties between the three countries to arbitration. The three Governments will also agree to reduce their military and naval expenses.

## GERMANY'S CANAL

Emperor's Bill Turned Down in the Diet.

Summary of News Items on Various Subjects From All Parts of the World.

BERLIN, August 19.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet today rejected the entire canal bill by a vote of 225 to 147, thirty-two of the members abstaining from voting. The bill for the Dortmund-Rhine canal alone was rejected by a vote of 275 to 135, three of the members abstaining from voting.

Before the vote was taken Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, declared that even if the canal bill were rejected it would remain on the orders of the day. The attitude of the Conservatives toward the measure will materially affect their relations with the Government.

The unbroken opposition of the Conservatives, constituting almost a majority of the House, came as a stunning surprise, not alone to Emperor William but also to the whole Cabinet. Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, included.

Three murderers have been hanged at Dawson City.

Caspar Buberl, a noted New York sculptor, is dead.

Sara Lane, a prominent London theater-owner, is dead.

Fifteen hundred New York cloak-makers are on a strike.

There is talk of an extra session of the California Legislature.

Batteries A and B of the Utah Artillery reached Salt Lake on August 19.

Both Germany and Italy have decided not to interfere in the Dreyfus case.

Troops have been called out to stop race riots in the lumber regions of Texas.

The Executive Council of Western Australia has passed a bill enfranchising women.

The St. Paul German Catholic Church at Cincinnati has been burned. Loss \$120,000.

Two hundred persons were poisoned at a picnic in Oregon, by lemonade. No fatalities.

Professor Perry of Princeton has resigned his chair to take the editorship of the Atlantic Monthly.

The British steamer Andes and the German steamer Hungaria are stranded on a reef at Cape Haytien.

A Pittsburg family named Hopkins now claim to be the legal heirs of Mark Hopkins, the California man who left \$20,000,000.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was booked to appear at Rome on August 27, refused to play while the Dreyfus trial is in progress.

The board appointed to investigate the grounding of the cable ship Hooker at Manila ascribe it to the carelessness of the navigating officer.

Cramp's shipbuilding firm has asked Russia for an extension of time for the completion of her two warships, on account of the impossibility of obtaining steel fast enough.

United States Minister Bradley has notified the State Department that the port of Iquitos, Peru, which has been closed by decree since June 2 last, on account of a seditious movement there, has been formally declared reopened.

A dispatch to the World announces that a London hosiery firm has filed a bankruptcy petition against the Earl of Yarmouth. It is expected that his father will pay the bill. The Earl has been a society lion at Newport this summer.

A carriage containing six persons was precipitated into White river at Washington, Ind., as it was being driven aboard a ferryboat and all were drowned. The dead are Mrs. Albert Hensel, four Hensel children and Miss Amy Dillon.

Surgeon Fairfax Irwin of the Marine Hospital Service, now in Europe, has been ordered by Surgeon General Wyman to proceed to Oporto and Lisbon and make a report on the situation regarding the bubonic plague, which has made its appearance in Portugal.

## Metropolitan

## Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



# SECRETARY GAGE

## And His Correspondence With How Duck.

Treasury Department Declines to Pay for Maintenance of Quarantined Chinese.

The following correspondence between the Treasury Department at Washington and How Duck, on behalf of certain Chinese here, is self-explanatory:

Honolulu, H. I., July 8, 1899.

Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I wish to call your attention to the hardship which has been inflicted on myself and my co-passengers by the steamship Coptic, which arrived in Honolulu on January 28, 1899.

We left Hongkong on January 5, 1899, each having in possession a legal permit from the Hawaiian Government to return to the Hawaiian Islands. Relying on the validity of these permits, we had purchased our passages and came floating over the sea in perfect confidence that they would be honored and we permitted to return to our homes in Hawaii. To our surprise, we were informed at Honolulu by the United States Inspector of Chinese Immigration that we could not land, not being of the "exempt" class. Although the quarantine grounds were full of Chinese who had been also refused landing and who were awaiting a decision from Washington on their appeal from the decision of the Collector denying right to land, we were not informed that we had the right of appeal.

On February 23, 1899, on the return trip of the Coptic, we were told to get our baggage together and were shipped back to China.

By the vessel following us our permits were forwarded to us by our friends and we were informed that we would now be permitted to land.

Naturally, this second paying of passage money and the concomitant expenses in Hongkong was expensive, and in my case amounted to the sum of \$140 in Mexican money, or about \$70 United States currency, not mentioning the loss of my time and the hardship endured.

I do not know the amount of expense of my co-passengers, who have all since returned to Honolulu.

We are poor, and the burden is all the heavier.

I understand that the Department has defrayed the expenses of maintenance of all who were detained from the appropriation for expenses of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. I consider that my expenses and that of my co-passengers could as justly be paid from the same appropriation. The Department should at least remunerate us for our extra expense in landing in Hawaii, where we had a legal right to land on permits issued prior to annexation by an independent Government.

The names of my co-passengers and numbers and dates of their Hawaiian permits are as follows, viz:

No. 75, Lau Yait, May 6, 1893, extended August 16, 1898.

No. 1383, Tam Ching and wife (Chew See Fook) and infant, November 26, 1895.

No. 2049, Hoon Wah, September 7, 1897.

No. 2052, Quain Sing, September 9, 1897.

No. 2252, Ah Kee, January 29, 1898.

No. 2270, How Duck, February 23, 1898.

No. 2340, Ah Sam, May 3, 1898.

No. 5577, Lau Mew Tim (a bond permit).

Trusting this appeal will meet the response its justness deserves and that you will order that we be reimbursed our unavoidable (on our part) expenses, I remain most respectfully yours,

HOW DUCK.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1899.

Mr. How Duck, Honolulu, H. I.—Sir: The Department has received your letter of the 8th inst., stating that yourself and ten other Chinese persons were denied admission to the Hawaiian Islands in February last, upon the presentation by you of legal permits from the Hawaiian Government, entitling you to return to these islands, and that you have since been admitted thereto upon such permits, and asking that the expenses incurred by you by reason of the action of the Hawaiian authorities in refusing you such admission, amount to \$140 Mexican, or \$70 United States currency, be allowed and paid to you from the appropriation from which the expense of maintaining the Chinese who were detained at the quarantine at Honolulu was paid.

You are informed that the appropriation referred to is not available for your relief in the premises, and that for similar reasons the Department declined to pay for the maintenance of the Chinese so detained at Honolulu. Respectfully yours,

O. S. SPAULDING, Assistant Secretary.

Prince David of Hawaii.

Prince David Kawananakoa of Hawaii was a passenger from Honolulu on the steamer Doric yesterday. He is at the Palace. Prince David is a nephew of ex-Queen Liliuokalani and he will pay her a visit in Boston before returning home. His trip to this country is purely for pleasure, he says. The Prince, who is thirty-five years old, swarthy and stout, went to school here in the early 80s and finished his education in England. He is interested in sugar plantations and says his private business is to make money for his family.

spare time for politics. In many ways he can see how annexation will prove a blessing to his country. Even before it was consummated he was inclined to favor annexation.—Examiner.

### Coming Attractions

Advice received by local parties state that the Clay-Clement Dramatic Company will probably play an engagement here in the near future. The famous O'Neill Company, of Cincinnati, one of the best regular stock companies in the States, is also among the list of possibilities. A letter has also been received from Harry Corson Clarke, one of Honolulu's favorites, in which he regrets his inability to play at Honolulu this season, but expects to make it in the spring. He referred humorously to the trouble between himself and Frawley which has caused much talk in the theatrical world.

## SENATOR MORGAN

### Thinks Silver is Still a Political Issue

Bryan at Present in Line for the Nomination—Senator Still Loyal to Expansion.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Senator Morgan, who is spending the summer at Annapolis, Md., has changed his political views a little. He stated this afternoon in an interview with the correspondent of the Washington Times that the Democrats should abide by the Chicago platform without any amendment or modification; that he would be entirely satisfied with any nominee who would sincerely accept that platform as the basis of his political administration; that in case the Republicans should pass their currency bill, silver would again become a predominant issue of the next Presidential campaign; that Bryan, as Democratic leader on that plank of the Chicago platform, would be the logical nominee of the party, and that a silver man would be elected President in 1900.

Morgan reiterated his confidence in the policy of expansion, declared that Bryan and McKinley concurred in the opinion that the war in the Philippines would be prosecuted to a successful conclusion; that no political party would oppose the United States Government in its earnest attempt to suppress the insurrection in the Philippines would be sustained by the American people, and expressed his belief that the Democratic party could never be led into any such attitude. "I think that the Democratic party in the Chicago platform," said Morgan, "gave a free, full and clear expression of the Democratic creed governing a number of subjects. I think we ought to abide by that policy without any amendment or modification. I should be entirely satisfied with any nominee who will sincerely accept that platform as the basis of his political administration. At the present moment Mr. Bryan is the leader of the party on the silver plank in that platform."

### STEAMER KINAU.

Will Inaugurate the New Schedule About September 18th

The new schedule of the Hilo-Honolulu steamer will be inaugurated by the Kinau on or about September 18, when that vessel will sail for the following ports at the following times: For Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo the Kinau will leave Honolulu on Mondays, Fridays and Wednesdays at 1 p. m., arriving at Hilo the following afternoon. On the return trips the Kinau will leave Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Mondays and Fridays, arriving in Honolulu the following evening.

### Have Left the Orphan.

James Post, May Ashley and Dave Marlon have severed their connection with the Orphan. The retirement of these people will be regretted by the Honolulu public. This is especially true of Jim Post, who has made hosts of warm friends in this city both by his bright and amusing work on the stage, and by his own personality. This can also be said of his wife, May Ashley, and Dave Marlon, both of whom are well-tried favorites.

### Dr. Raymond to Remain.

Dr. James H. Raymond, who recently returned from the Mainland, will remain permanently in Honolulu. The doctor, before coming to the islands, was connected with the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, as instructor in surgery, and having recently been tendered a like position in the college, he had some thought of accepting. He has since decided to practice his profession in the Paradise of the Pacific.

### Footpads Reported.

The burglars and footpads are evidently at their work again. Tuesday night the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Judd at Alapai and Kinuau streets, was entered but nothing of value taken.

The same night a native was held up in Palama by two men, one short and the other tall, according to accepted tradition, each wearing a black mask. Just as the native was about to turn over his belongings a couple of backs came along and scared off the thieves.

# TO BE CAPTURED

## Aguinaldo is to be Given No Rest.

General Otis is to Have Sixty Thousand Troops at His Disposal by November 1.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special to the World from Hotel Champlain says: Through the courtesy of one of the highest officials in the Administration the World correspondent is enabled to make the following statement of the result of the conference held there today by President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Root and Attorney General Griggs. The first step upon the renewal of hostilities will be toward the capture of Aguinaldo. General Otis has been instructed to leave no stone unturned to accomplish this end. With Aguinaldo a prisoner the Administration believes the insurrection will end.

Otis will continue in command of the American forces in the Philippines. Nearly 70,000 troops will be available for service in the Far East before November 1. More than 60,000 will be on the ground by that date.

No peace proposals from Aguinaldo or his followers will be accepted except on condition of immediate surrender to American authority.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The quartermaster's department of the army, which is employing every means at its disposal for the transportation of troops to the Philippines, has prepared the following statement on the subject:

"The following ships will be available to carry the first ten regiments to Manila, getting them there about the 1st of November: Warren, Puebla, Columbia, Charles Nelson, Sherman, Belgian King, Hancock, Grant, Tacoma, Sheridan, Glenlogie, Pennsylvania, Valencia and Zealandia, with probably two or three additional chartered vessels.

"The above will not interfere with getting the last ten regiments to Manila by the latter part of December.

"The quartermaster general has, in addition to the above ships, for the purpose of carrying the second ten regiments, the following: City of Paris, Tartar, Ohio, Newport, Indiana, Morgan City, Senator, City of Sydney, St. Paul, Puebla, from San Francisco, and the Thomas, Logan and Meade, from New York."

### PRINCE HENRY.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who commands the German Asiatic squadron, will visit San Francisco, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, on board his flagship, after he leaves China. It is possible, according to the same authority, that he will also go to Washington to see President McKinley, who has sent him an invitation.

Should the above be correct, Honolulu will have the honor of entertaining the distinguished German Prince.

### AT MARE ISLAND.

Active Operations to commence on New Drydock.

VALLEJO, August 17.—The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, to whom the Government awarded the contract for the building of the new Mare Island dry dock for \$729,000, have notified the Yards and Docks Department that within ten days the company will have a representative on the site and active operations will then begin. According to the contract, the dock must be completed within thirty months.

Plans are being drawn by the company for their office and administration buildings which will be conveniently located near the dock. The employees of the company will live on the island in temporary quarters, and it is reported that a cook house, to accommodate 150 men, will be constructed.

### THOUSANDS DEAD.

LONDON, August 21.—The Church Missionary Society has received a report stating that 40,000 persons have died of famine on the east coast of Africa.

### RUSSIA TO RELIEVE FAMINE.

LONDON, August 22.—The Russian Government, according to a dispatch by the Times from Odessa, is energetically arranging measures to alleviate the famine in the districts of South Russia.

### GOVERNOR TANNER ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 21.—Governor Tanner, who is ill from an attack of malarial fever, was no better today.

James Franey, the pugilist who was struck a knock-out blow by Frank McConell in a San Francisco sparring match, is dead from injuries received.

# Weak and Languid

## Little Appetite and no Energy.

These are symptoms that effect a large number of people. Below we give the testimonial of Mrs. A. Morgan of East Brisbane, Queensland, who does not hesitate to tell you of just the remedy that cured her.



"The past season I had a severe attack of dengue fever which left me feeling very weak and languid with little appetite and no energy. But I am pleased to say

## DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me. As a blood purifier and tonic for those who are affected by the intense heat of the Queensland summer it is unequalled. I am pleased to recommend it to all those who need a reliable remedy."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one side the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4½. It is expected the new bank will open on Monday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Craft returned on the China yesterday.

Postmaster General J. M. Oat and wife have returned from California.

Bishop and Mrs. Willis returned from Samoa and Fiji by the Warrimoo last night.

Consul General and Mrs. Haywood left on the China last night for a visit to Yokohama.

The town of Placerville, Bolise county, Idaho, has been wiped out by fire. Loss \$250,000.

James Campbell and family were at the Occidental Hotel when the China left San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Catton were among departing passengers by the Warrimoo last night.

St. Louis College and St. Francis School will open for the fall term on Monday, September 4.

Professor and Mrs. C. H. Hitchcock and Miss Hitchcock left for the Mainland by the Warrimoo.

Saturday, September 16, being an Hawaiian national holiday, all Government offices will be closed on that day.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s latest commercial reports, as well as those of Bradstreet, show a still increasing volume of business.

It is understood the directors of the Oahu Railway & Land Company will pay a 5 per cent dividend early next week.

The Risdon Iron Works can supply all machinery for the complete equipment of sugar mills. Office, Room 9, Spreckels block.

This year's freshman class at the University of California is the largest in the history of that institution, being about 500 strong.

The benefit performance of the San Francisco Orpheum netted \$10,500 towards the fund to entertain the returning California soldiers.

San Francisco police think that Howard, the man implicated in the robbery of the Alameda's treasure room, has escaped from the State.

The Hitchcock medal which has been shot for by the police was won yesterday by John Thomas with a score of 390 against Kalakini's 389.

The Rapid Transit Company has secured the Damon property on Beretania, Alapai and Young streets for its power-houses and other necessary buildings.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

### FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC	SEPT. 9
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 26
COPTIC	OCT. 6
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21
HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 28
GARLIC	NOV. 5

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 2
COPTIC	SEPT. 12
AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 19
CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 26
GARLIC	OCT. 7
HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
CHINA	OCT. 21
DORIC	OCT. 28
NIPPON MARU	NOV. 5
RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 12

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd., Ltd.

# The Elgin

## WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in... NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

# Wilder's Steamship Company LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU, FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about September 18, next, the steamer Kinau will sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as follows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Fridays and Wednesdays, arriving at Hilo the following afternoons.

Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu at the Kinau wharf on the day previous to sailing and on sailing days up to 12 m. for Makena, Kawaihae, Hilo, Paipaihou, Pepeekeo and Honolulu.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihel and Mahukona and from Kawaihae and Makena will be taken by the steamer Kilauea Hou, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will not take freight for ports other than those indicated above.

## S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kaupo, once each month.

## S. S. LEHUA, BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at Wholesale, Retailers, Trustees and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamp made by HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.



# "PLAY BALL NOW!"

## Big League Team Wants to Come to Honolulu

### SCHEME OF BROOKLYN'S PITCHER

#### Local Players Enthusiastic Over Hughes' Proposition—Local Ball Tossers Express Their Views.

There was considerable talk in local baseball circles yesterday. The major league players and the fans had repeated discussions, and several propositions were talked of and then laid aside. The cause of all this was the following dispatch which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle:

"NEW YORK, August 17.—James Hughes, the California pitcher now with the Brooklyn club, wants to take a team to Honolulu this winter. His plan is to take only Californians, and the men included are Van Halten and Wilson of the New Yorks, Hughes of the Brooklyn, Steinhardt and Beckley of the Cincinnati, McAllister, Lockhead and Sullivan of the Cleveland, Langes, Meres and Connor of the Chicago, and Reitz of the Pittsburgh. Besides these there are other players in the big league who originally came from the Coast and have expressed a desire to take the trip. Hughes proposes to operate on the commercial plan."

"It's a big thing," said Duke McNichol. "It would be a revelation if that proposition would come here. First they'll go in on the Cleveland, and then on the share-and-share proposition. It ought to be all right. A trip down here would be a pleasure jaunt for them and they would probably be willing to pay their own expenses. Then whatever the gate receipts here would be could be handed over to them to help them out."

Manager Jack Carter thought it would be a great thing if they would come. "We would be willing to do everything possible in the event of their coming. Of course, we couldn't give them much of a guarantee, but the gate receipts could go toward helping them out. It would be a fine opportunity to see just what our ball players are able to do when they meet the famous diamond hitters."

Good for Hughes. "I played with him years ago and if any man brings a team here I should like to see Hughes do so. He is a great ball player and a perfect gentleman. I think something could be done in the way of financial support," commented "Jack" Winter, one of the old baseball warhorses. "Honolulu people would undoubtedly do their share, if called upon, toward making the undertaking a success. I should very much like to see those men come and show us how the national game is played by the fastest league in the world."

All the players were enthusiastic over the idea of the appearance of national leaguers on a local diamond. They expressed their perfect willingness to do everything possible to aid the undertaking.

There are a number of notable names in the list published in the dispatch. Hughes himself played in a single season, the reputation of being one of the best pitchers that ever curved a ball. One of his feats was to shut out the mighty Bobbons with a single run or even a base hit. Van Halten, formerly one of America's "Colts," is one of the best all-around men in the game. "Big Bill" Lange has always been a wonder. For two seasons he stood at the head of the batting list, and although one of the best leavers, he is also one of the speediest of the players. He is a bosom friend of the famous "Pop" Anson. Reitz is originally from Sacramento and is one of the fastest second basemen in the league. Altogether the aggregation is a notable one and the day of their arrival would be a red-letter event in Honolulu baseball circles.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Is the Name Chosen for the Proposed Horticultural Society.

Pursuant to a call of Allan Herbert, a meeting was held at the Honolulu High School at 2 p. m. yesterday to organize a society for the promotion of small industries in agriculture.

Allan Herbert was chosen temporary chairman and Mr. Townsend secretary. A discussion of the scope of the work to be done with a view to determining a suitable name followed, participated in by Messrs. Wood, Sadlerwick, Higgins, Law, and Davis.

It was moved seconded and passed that the name of the society be the Farmers' Institute.

Messrs. Sadlerwick, Davis and Herbert were appointed a Committee on Organization.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the committee.

### FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

John Baker, ex-Minister to Venezuela, is seriously ill.

Reports from South-west Russia say that the recent drought in that section of the country has caused the utter

# PROF. HITCHCOCK

## On the Geological Formation of the Hawaiian Group.

### ISLANDS ARE BUT VAST NEEDLES

#### Sticking End Up in the Ocean and Lie like Overthrow by Earthquakes.

The High School auditorium was crowded yesterday morning to hear the lecture by Professor Hitchcock of Dartmouth College upon the geology of the Hawaiian Islands.

Professor Hitchcock's remarks in determining the formation of the group and the age of each island form a valuable contribution to Hawaiian science. His theory that each island is a needle, so to speak, extending thousands of feet below the surface of the ocean, is a novel one, and more so when the Professor definitely states that a sufficient shaking of the earth would overthrow them and the islands would become submerged. There was small likelihood of such an event occurring, but from a scientific standpoint it is contended that this theory has the earmarks of being probable.

"We find that there are some eight or nine islands in the Hawaiian group which include only the larger ones; but these are only a part of a very large archipelago numbering not less than 1,700 miles in length, and in reality the number of islands is not less than twenty-four; this enables us to understand somewhat as to the origin of the group itself. I make use in this connection of the well-known story of the origin of volcanic and coral islands, for a number of these are volcanic and a number are coral. There is a series of low islands which extend but a very short distance above tide-water. The origin of the two kinds, viz., the high and the low islands, is very obvious; the high islands are made up of coral animals. It is supposed that there is a slight island underneath the low, or submerged, island, but the original material of which it was composed is out of sight. Now from this statement it is easy to explain or rather understand the theory for the age of the Hawaiian Islands. It is said that the island of Hawaii is the newest of the group; that is, because it is of volcanic origin, the others are of volcanic origin, because they have had their volcanoes, and therefore the one having volcanoes is the newest; we find, however, this is supplemented by the formation of coral islands.

"In this formation we find, first, a high island; then a coral reef extending entirely around it close to the shore; then, according to the theory of Darwin and Dana there is a slight sinking down of this high island and as it sinks down the coral island comes up; there is a considerable space between the reef of coral and the island, so that you can see that after a while the high island sinks out of sight and the coral reef has been growing all the time, and this finally comes up into an island under the name of an atoll. These islands in the remotest part of the archipelago were once high islands and have since their formation sunk down and the reefs which are very satisfactory, indeed, to show the difference in age between the islands of Kauai and Hawaii, the point in question is the wall system and their development, and the animals found; in the first place, such islands as these have no original vegetation or animal life; all the vegetation and the animals have been brought to the islands in some way or another; the 'strut' islands are solitary in the ocean, some formed of lava rock with nothing whatever on it; well, the first thing that animals would come to it; then some kind of plant life coming from the sea would drift upon the shores, and plants would grow from it; to make a long story short, that is the way vegetation has started in these islands, and, in fact, all islands, take a catalogue of the island plants, and you will see they come from the continental islands that are adjacent and those that will resist the action of salt water for a long while; that gives an illustration of how vegetation has come here and how it has spread; the plants derived thus have developed, perhaps, most on Kauai and on this island, Oahu, more so than upon Hawaii.

"One other point in general upon these islands as a group, we understand that these islands extend down toward very much like needles to the bottom of the sea; take Oahu for instance; we find that the mean depth on all sides of the island is about 16,000 feet; the mountains rise perhaps about 4,000 feet, and these two sets of figures together, and it makes a needle about 20,000 feet in height, which is the proper height of the island from the bottom of the sea; Hawaii is of course, the longest, which would give a needle rising up to something like 30,000 feet.

"I once made a remark about these islands being called 'needles,' and suggested that a steamer would have San Francisco some day and would fall to the islands or a harbor in the usual place, and would cause considerable embarrassment; I meant by that that the needles were so long and sharp, that some day a terrific shaking of the earth would cause them to topple over and disarrange beneath the ocean. This seems amazing as a theory.

"Now, in relation to the development of some of these islands, I would call special attention to Oahu. I find not less than sixteen stages of growth in considering it. I will explain my reasoning for giving that number of stages. First of all we suppose that the western part of Oahu is the oldest; the island is divided into two different ranges; the space between is a low tableland rising to not more than 800 feet; my doctrine is that the western part, beyond Ewa, is the oldest; that the island took its start at the bottom of the sea as an igneous outflow from the bottom of the ocean, rising higher and higher till the surface of the western side of the island was exposed, and the process of erosion took it in hand and, as the material eroded from the eastern side of the range, or what was then the island, the matter piled in toward what is now the eastern side of the island. Now the eastern side of the island, the question arises as to the origin of the next range, or Koolau. This, too, arose, no doubt, in the same manner as the western range, and the erosive action swept the waste toward the tableland, filling up the gap completely between the two and forming but one island; the channels of these streams are comparatively small; the natural conclusion from the topography would be that the flow came from the east and covered up the space between the two mountains until the material was exhausted and therefore the material of the east must be newer than that on the west side. That is the reason why we believe the western range is the older; the erosion from the western range went on for a long period before the other range came up and in eroding covered it up. Dana calls attention to the fact that most authorities agree that the material came from the coral reef of the west. On the east side of the islands where the traditions are more recent, more erosion took place than on the western. We determine the age by the amount of erosion; if there is no erosion, or only a small amount, the country is young; if the amount of erosion is large, the country is old.

"Let me compare Oahu with Hawaii. There you have the most modern form of an island. It is the dome shape. There is no canyon; only when you get down toward Ewa you begin to find some channels, and in Koolau, and all through that district there are a great many channels. The point that I wish to emphasize is that Mauna Loa represents the first stage of development between Hawaii and Oahu; west Maui has been very largely eroded; on the east side there is scarcely any erosion; you will notice on the south side there are quite a large number of canyons eroded to about 1,000 feet in depth; this represents a phase more developed than Mauna Loa. On the very east and west of the island we find canyons. How does it happen? Apply our principles of age, and we find that there has been first an eruption on the west side of the island, then on the east side, and there has been no time for them to develop. There is a bulging out of the island on the east side, showing a growth has been formed since these canyons were formed.

"The next point must have been the development of the coral reef; these canyons show in various parts of the island, and, especially in the reef portion of the Pearl River lagoon; they also extend all around the island, and from a geological standpoint, the most interesting feature is that they have been more extensive in the past than now. The only question is whether this time-some may not have extended above forty feet above the level of the sea, but I must say that by judging from points like Kahanu the limestone extends 300 feet above the level of the sea.

"The line is just as marked on the hills there as these two books which I hold together; so we feel satisfied that the upper portion of the limestone is formed from what has been blown there by the winds. The wind takes the material from the shore and transports it to the interior; so we say in general that the coral reef has extended about forty feet above the level of the sea.

"I have direct to the next feature, basalt, we come upon this at the first; the Pearl is a beautiful place to get a successive study of these groups, as you go down the hill, about 100 feet, you will find another material; a red sort of a sand or clinker, which is very common, and stands at quite an angle; it is a different material from the basalt. Then there is a material which is a volcanic ash with pebbles imbedded in it; as they have been washed out of the original rock they have become imbedded in the ash; these are three distinct points which we find in the Pearl; we find that the latest one is a red sort of ash, which is found in the crevices in every part of the island.

"As to these craters, there are quite a number of secondary cones, such as Punchbowl, Diamond Head, Two Craters east of Diamond Head, which I have seen are of the same age, and probably later than Diamond Head; I found on them some volcanic bombs; then the volcano was active, some of the lava became rounded, much as a stick of candy; these are the volcanic bombs, and sometimes when they came down from the air after being ejected they would explode.

"Diamond as we find the basalt of the tuff, we come to the conclusion that these volcanoes are more recent. Some of these cones have been penetrated by dykes; some of these are found on Punchbowl, with the reservoir site, and where the material has been quarried out of the side of the hill. Then there is a very interesting dyke on the east of Diamond Head; these dykes extend out radially, and those near Diamond Head extend from that crater.

"So now I give you in succession an idea of the age and the development of growth of this island:

"1. The building up of the western range; 2. Erosion of same; 3. The Koolau erosion; 4. Development of the coral reef; 5. After that formation of dykes; 6. After that formation of dykes; 7. Then the clinker ash; 8. Then the volcanic ash; 9. Then the volcanic ash; 10. Then the volcanic ash; 11. Then the volcanic ash; 12. Then the volcanic ash; 13. Then the volcanic ash; 14. Then the volcanic ash; 15. Then the volcanic ash; 16. Then the volcanic ash; 17. Then the volcanic ash; 18. Then the volcanic ash; 19. Then the volcanic ash; 20. Then the volcanic ash; 21. Then the volcanic ash; 22. Then the volcanic ash; 23. Then the volcanic ash; 24. Then the volcanic ash; 25. Then the volcanic ash; 26. Then the volcanic ash; 27. Then the volcanic ash; 28. Then the volcanic ash; 29. Then the volcanic ash; 30. Then the volcanic ash; 31. Then the volcanic ash; 32. Then the volcanic ash; 33. Then the volcanic ash; 34. Then the volcanic ash; 35. Then the volcanic ash; 36. Then the volcanic ash; 37. 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## IN KANSAS CITY

W. C. Weedon Tells  
About Hawaii.

Also Candidates for the Governor  
ship and the History of Y. M. C.  
A. Work Here.

Walter C. Weedon, president of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A., is in the city en route home from Cleveland, where he has been on a visit. Mr. Weedon was for years a resident of Kansas City, and at the solicitation of friends stopped over here a couple of days for the purpose of delivering an address at the Y. M. C. A. on the occasion of the opening of the new auditorium yesterday.

When living in Kansas City Mr. Weedon was located at the stock yards, where he represented the Burton Stock Car Company. In Honolulu he is in the real estate and insurance business and was one of the most active of the revolutionists who transformed the Kingdom of Hawaii into a republic and made possible its annexation by the United States. For distinguished services, covering a period of five years, from January, 1893, when the Queen was deposed, up to the annexation of the Islands by this Government, Mr. Weedon is one of the forty who are privileged to wear a bronze cross as a badge of honor for services rendered the Republic of Hawaii.

"When I located at Honolulu," said Mr. Weedon, "I adopted that country as my country and did not again expect to become a citizen of the United States, but the latter has reached out and taken us in and never did this Government do a better act. It is always a matter of concern when we take a new member into the family as we were taken in, and we hope to be a credit to it. When you know more about us you will be just as glad as we are that Hawaii is part of the United States. I have lived in Honolulu for the past eight years continually and have been there on and off for the past sixteen, and the more I see of it the more do I realize what a wonderful land it is. The mistaken impression prevails that the climate is hot, tropical in its nature. I suffered more with the heat in Cleveland than I ever did in the Hawaiian Islands. The highest the thermometer ever gets is 86 and that is at noon. The lowest point it reaches is 56, early in the morning, and I have yet to see the night when a quilt was uncomfortable on the bed. In Cleveland a sheet was often too much. In the fifty years that a record has been kept of the temperature in Honolulu the thermometer has only once reached 92.

"The scenery is grand and impressive and the people are hospitable and intelligent. In Honolulu you will find keen, wide-awake business men and there is not a braver, truer man and man in the world than the American colony in that city. Honolulu is a cosmopolitan city with all the modern conveniences the world affords. The hotel accommodations are unexcelled, but are somewhat crowded just at present, owing to the heavy influx of visitors from the United States, many of whom have come to stay. The telephone is more common there than in Kansas City, for there is not a well-paid mechanic in the city who hasn't one in the house.

"The chief industry is the raising of sugar and this has been reduced to a science. We have an agricultural association that has analyzed the soil of every acre of sugar land, and it is known to a pound almost how much the land will produce and what is necessary to make it more productive. The average yield is six tons to the acre, but frequently it runs as high as ten and thirteen. This can be raised and loaded on ship board at a cost of \$30 a ton and will sell for \$50 in the United States. You will see that our sugar plantations are far ahead of anything similar on the mainland. As a matter of fact there is no spot on earth where capital and labor can secure better returns than in the Hawaiian Islands. Take the city itself. There are more millionaires in Honolulu than in any city of its size in the world. It is really the richest in the world. And yet there were people who didn't want the United States to take those Islands. Had we not been annexed it was only a question of time when some other power would have secured the rich prize.

"The people of Hawaii are well educated as there is a law that compels children between the ages of 6 and 14 to attend school. You will find less illiteracy there than in any country on the globe. It is almost impossible to find a person, native or otherwise, between the ages of 7 and 70 who cannot read. The native population is very religious, but most of the people lean to the Catholic faith, as the workers of that denomination go right into the villages and live the same life as the natives, gaining their confidence and doing a good work.

"The commercial future beyond Hawaii is one that is almost beyond belief. Even with its spacious harbor, shipping from all over the globe crowd the bay and tax its capacity to the utmost, especially in this season since the annexation. The opening of the Nicaragua canal will be the greatest boon these Islands could have. It will more than treble the amount of business carried on as it will give a complete waterway to the Atlantic coast without the necessity of going clear around South America, and do away with the long haul by rail across the United States.

"Hawaii wants statehood and in case Congress grants us that next December we will be a part of the United States."

candidate for Governor. If we are admitted as a Territory H. E. Sewall will be a candidate for Governor, the appointment lying with the President. He was the United States Minister to Hawaii but became United States agent as soon as we were annexed. The Louisiana sugar planters are working hard to have us kept as a colony, but I do not think Congress would commit such an outrage.

In his address to the Y. M. C. A. yesterday, Mr. Weedon reviewed the work of that organization in Honolulu and briefly sketched the history of its organization. The first movement in this direction was started thirty years ago, S. B. Dole, former President of the Republic, being one of the originators. The eleventh member to join was Mr. Weedon. In 1883 the organization erected a building of its own and the next year hired a secretary. At the close of thirty years it is in a most flourishing condition with a membership of 440, owning \$60,000 worth of property and not owing a dollar. All the money to carry on the work is secured by subscription, the business men of the city donating liberally. A peculiar feature of the work carried on is that services are held in the jail every Sunday and in four different languages—English, Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese.

Mr. Weedon spoke yesterday morning at the Southwest Tabernacle and last night at the First Christian Church.

## THE BUDDHISTS

Called Down by Japanese  
Government.

Admonished to Keep Out of Politics  
and Behave Themselves in  
Every Way.

The Minister of Home Affairs has taken a step which is as opportune at the present moment as it is decidedly uncomplimentary to the Buddhists says the Japan Weekly Times. The head priests of the different Buddhist sects throughout the country, who had been summoned to the capital a few days ago, were received in a body by Marquis Saigo at the Home Office on Monday morning, when, as elsewhere stated, they were told in substance that they should refrain from any act that might be at variance with that provision of the Constitution by which Japanese subjects are guaranteed freedom of worship. They were reminded of the recent Imperial Rescript on the operation of the new treaties, and instructed to see that no act inconsistent with the respect due to the Imperial command conveyed in that Rescript is committed by anybody under their respective charge. Mr. Komatsu, who also addressed a few words of admonition to the high priests, was even more outspoken than his chief. The Vice-Minister regretted to observe a tendency among Buddhists to mix themselves up with politics, in view of which fact he wished it to be distinctly understood that, in the event of any disorderly conduct on the part of Buddhists, the latter must be prepared for a sharp and summary dealing by the Government. He, therefore, felt it his duty to call the attention of the heads of the different sects to keep a strict supervision over their subordinates, so that there might be no necessity for the Government to have recourse to such painful measures as had already been alluded to. It will be evident from the tone of their remarkable speeches, that the Minister and Vice-Minister of State felt it necessary for them to put down their feet decisively and once for all upon the various absurd projects which Buddhists of some denominations are contemplating, to have Buddhism placed under the special protection of the Government. Some of them are also reported to have under contemplation measures of a more doubtful character to resist the inroads of Christian missionaries. For our own part, we believe that the fears which at present disturb the peace of the mind of Buddhists are for the most part groundless, a fact which they will no doubt find out in due course of time. So we cannot believe that much as Buddhists are perturbed at the sight of the phantom which they have called forth out of nothing, their illusion will be dispelled, as soon as they discover the fact that the mixed residence of foreigners will not appreciably improve the position of Christianity in this country.

"The scenery is grand and impressive and the people are hospitable and intelligent. In Honolulu you will find keen, wide-awake business men and there is not a braver, truer man and man in the world than the American colony in that city. Honolulu is a cosmopolitan city with all the modern conveniences the world affords. The hotel accommodations are unexcelled, but are somewhat crowded just at present, owing to the heavy influx of visitors from the United States, many of whom have come to stay. The telephone is more common there than in Kansas City, for there is not a well-paid mechanic in the city who hasn't one in the house.

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"Hawaii wants statehood and in case Congress grants us that next December we will be a part of the United States."

## PLAGUE SPREADS

Reported in Many Places  
in Europe.

Several Cases With Some Deaths in Palermo  
and Naples—Outbreak in Spanish  
Cities.

MADRID, August 20.—It is reported here that a case of the plague has developed at Figueira, Portugal, and there is a rumor of a death from the disease at Barcelona. It is feared the epidemic is spreading. Several quarantine stations have been established on the frontier.

Three fresh cases of bubonic plague are reported from Oporto. They are said to be of a mild character. The Spanish Consul there will be prosecuted for failing to notify the Spanish Government of the outbreak. It is estimated that already the commerce of Oporto has suffered a loss of \$500,000.

LONDON, August 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that one victim of the bubonic plague died at La Puebla, just as he was about to quit the country.

LISBON, August 20.—The Sanitary Board has resolved to isolate Oporto, where the bubonic plague has broken out, with a sanitary cordon.

LONDON, August 21.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that there have been several cases of bubonic plague recently at Palermo and Naples, three or four ending fatally. All possible precautions are being taken, but the newspapers do not mention the presence of the disease in order to prevent public alarm.

Oporto (Portugal), August 21.—There were two deaths from the plague here today. A fresh case developed Friday, two Saturday and one today. The last is of a mild type.

## Commissioner Powderly.

San Francisco August 18.—United States Commissioner of Immigration Powderly, at Washington, D. C., has summoned Immigration Commissioner Hart North of this city to enter into consultation with him at an early date and in consequence of the request Mr. North will leave in a few days for the East.

After remaining in Washington for some days Mr. North is to proceed to London and Paris, where he will spend a few weeks' vacation.

The importance of Mr. North's mission can scarcely be overestimated, as an exhaustive discussion of the whole immigration problem as far as it is affected by this port will be held. The new Hawaiian immigration laws, under the conditions which now exist, are to be gone over carefully, and with the possibility of certain changes being made.

## PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

MADRID, August 19.—It is announced that the bubonic plague was brought to Oporto, Portugal, by a steamer loaded with rice from India, and that forty-six cases altogether have been reported. Spanish doctors now at Oporto, however, telegraph that the outbreak of the disease is diminishing.

## SAMOANS UNEASY.

APIA, August 10, via Auckland, August 19.—Although the general situation is quiet the feeling between the natives continues and further trouble is feared. They are busy making copra (the dried kernel of the coconut) and it is reported that they are hoarding money to build boats and buy arms. Mataafa has addressed a letter to the Samoan commissioners. He urges that there should be no killing and suggests that Dr. Solf, German president of the municipality of Apia, be the head of the government. It is reported that Mataafa himself will be elected Governor, but this rumor lacks confirmation. The British third-class cruiser Tauranga has sailed for Sydney, New South Wales.

## HOWARD AT LARGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—Howard, the suspected thief of the Alameda gold, has not yet been arrested, though it is ascertained by the police that they know his whereabouts and that it will be but a short time before he is booked at the City Prison. He is believed to be still in hiding in this city, though it is known that he at one time visited the home of John Herd on Victoria Island, in San Joaquin county. In the event of the possibility of his being there now, Clifton Court, the country seat of Herd, is being constantly watched by officers. Herd's name has frequently been connected with that of Howard in mining and several other schemes and it is said that he still has confidence in the plunger.

Walter Weedon and the survivors of the Polar expedition led by him were arrived at Honolulu yesterday.



**Lovely Skin  
Luxuriant Hair**

The cleanest skin, free from pimples, spots, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapely nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz.: impurities and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. Porter, Davis and Co., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All About the Skin," a 64-page book, post-free.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527½ Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.  
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



**Shot Guns  
AND  
Cartridges**

Have you seen our new importations in this line? If not, move in and take a look. We have the neatest article in the way of a single breech loader, 12 gauge, just the thing for those who want to keep a cheap gun on hand to shoot Mongoose or Mynahs and do not care to have an expensive gun for sporting. You will wonder how we can sell these for \$12.00, but we do and this lot is going fast.

We have a fine assortment of good cartridges both in smokeless and black powders, also everything needed to make your own cartridges if you wish. Rifles, Revolvers, and everything in this line at lowest prices, at

**E. O. HALL & SON,**  
—LIMITED.—

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,  
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CANADA.  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL  
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co  
O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reinsurance 3,390,000  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 43,320,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1893.  
£13,959,960.  
1-Authorised Capital-£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0  
Subscribed ..... 2,750,000  
Paid up Capital ..... 687,000 0 0  
2-Fire Funds ..... 7,750,439 7 11  
3-Life and Annuity Funds ..... 412,550 9 10  
Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,539,550 5 5  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches ..... 1,115,242 10 5  
Total ..... £13,959,960 5 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



**RUBBER STAMPS  
AND  
STEREOTYPES**



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 29.  
Austrian stmr. Siam, S. Raich, from San Francisco, August 18, en route to Manila with horses and mules for U. S. army.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kau, Kona and Lahaina: 10,004 bags sugar, 10 bags coffee, 28 cattle, 17 hogs, 34 bundles hides, 300 packages sundries.

Wednesday, August 30.  
Am. stmr. Australia, H. C. Houdlette, from San Francisco, August 23: 1,833 tons general merchandise and 86 passengers, to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Am. sh. Charmer, C. Davis, from Nanaimo, August 10: 2,888 tons coal, to Allen & Robinson.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai: 1 horse, 10 sundries.

Thursday, August 31.  
Am. stmr. China, Seabury, from San Francisco, August 25: freight and passengers; time 5 days, 22 hours, to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Stmr. Wailaleale, Green, from Kapaa, with 2,188 bags of sugar to C. Brewer & Co., 21 bundles of hides to F. E. Porter, and 17 pkgs. of sundries.  
Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, 7 hrs. from Kaaupali.  
Stmr. Warrimoo, Hay, from Sydney via Brisbane, August 17, Suva, Fiji, August 22: Passengers and merchandise, to T. H. Davies & Co.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 29.  
Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, Hanalei.  
Schr. Rob Roy, Kolli, Koolau.  
Stmr. Maui, Cameron, Maui ports.  
Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, Hilo.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.  
Schr. Ka Mo, Hips, Paaulo.  
Stmr. Kilaheha, Thompson, Waimea.  
Am. schr. Aloha, R. Dabel, San Francisco.  
Am. schr. Mary E. Russ, C. Nikander, Gray's Harbor in ballast.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Wednesday, August 30.  
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honokaa.  
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Kaaupali.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kalaupapa.  
Schr. Robert R. Hird, Hellngren, Port Townsend, in ballast.  
Sh. Dashing Wave, Lancaster, Tacoma, in ballast.

Thursday, August 31.  
Schr. Wailaleale, Nelson, Hanalei.  
Stmr. James Makoe, Tallet, Kapaa.  
Schr. Kakaekua, Elelele.  
Am. stmr. China, Seabury, Yokohama.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.  
Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Port Townsend, in ballast.  
Br. stmr. Warrimoo, Hay, Vancouver.

## SPOKEN.

Per W. H. Dimond—Aug. 10, lat. 37 north, 145 west, bark Ceylon, from Honolulu for San Francisco.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 17, bk. Amy Turner, from Hilo, schr. Allen A., from Kahului; Aug. 18, bk. W. H. Dimond, from Honolulu; Aug. 20, bk. Ceylon, from Honolulu. Sailed, Aug. 19, bk. Albert, for Honolulu, sch. John G. North, for Honolulu, brg. J. D. Spreckels, for Mahukona; Aug. 23, bk. Diamond, for Honolulu.  
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived, Aug. 18, sh. George R. Skoefield, from Honolulu.  
EUKEKA—Arrived, Aug. 17, schr. Jessie Minor, from Honolulu.  
PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Aug. 19, bk. Kiklatat, from Honolulu. Sailed, Aug. 19, schr. C. S. Holmes, for Honolulu.

BRISBANE—Sailed, Aug. 18, Br. sh. Amphitrite, from Honolulu.

ASTORIA—Arrived, Aug. 21, Br. sh. Delaware Breakwater, from Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Aug. 24, schr. F. S. Redfield, from Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, Aug. 24, schr. F. S. Redfield, from Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, Aug. 24, stmr. America Maru, from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 24, stmr. Belgian King, from Honolulu. Sailed, Aug. 25, bk. Alden Besse, for Honolulu, bk. Martha Davis for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Ceylon, Am. bk., 613 tons—Pass. and mids., San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Kiklatat, Am. bk., 437 tons (at Gamble)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Tibbot.

W. H. Dimond, Am. bk., 378 tons—Pass. and mids., San Francisco to Honolulu, in Oceanic Steamship Co.'s line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Amy Turner, Am. bk., 900 tons—Pass. and mids., San Francisco to Hilo, in Planters line, by Welch & Co.

Jessie Minor, Am. schr., 219 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Honolulu, by J. R. Hanity & Co.

Metha Nelson, Am. schr., 399 tons (now at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Chas. Nelson.

Henry B. Hyde, Am. sh., 2,450 tons—Coal (4,000 tons) Norfolk, Va., for Honolulu.

F. S. Redfield, Am. sch., 371 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, \$7.50; by Tacoma Mill Co.

The bark Martha Davis sailed August 25 from San Francisco for Honolulu, with a general merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following: 5,998 cts barley, 103 cts hardware, 107 pkgs machinery, 14 horses, 769 cts middlings, 25 bbls salmon, 15 bbls tar, 252 pkgs railroad material, 1,114 cts oats, 9 pkgs groceries and provisions, 752 cts corn, 1,040 lbs bread, 165 coils rope, 620 cts bran, 27,000 bricks, 584 bales hay, 175 tons potash, 67 cts wheat.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, August 29.—Miss L. E. White, Geo. Stratemeyer, Mrs. J. P. Tins and 4 children, Captain Neilson, Mrs. Wagner, J. Jergensen, wife and 4 children, Willie Brittain, Mrs. H. Wigen, child and servant, G. Waiata and child, Miss Fereira, Joe Maertens, Mrs. W. J. Wright, Hattie Jones, Oliver Jones, Mrs. Quinn and daughter, Miss Matal, Mrs. Bachelor, Mrs. F. Leslie, Miss Todd, Miss Zimmerman, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Richardson, M. R. Colburn, F. W. Bartels and 4 children, M. S. De Ponte, Mrs. Ward, Miss Morris, George Hons, Miss Dorego, J. W. Marshall, J. Garcia, A. Garcia, Mr. Lichtig, Misses Horner (2), Mrs. Rosecrans, H. S. Waterhouse, C. A. Judd, H. A. Hartwell, Miss H. Kamao, Mrs. Kekuewa and 2 children and 59 deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, August 30.—Mrs. Geo. Ashley and children, Miss Atkinson, W. H. Bailey, I. H. Beadle, Miss S. L. Byington, J. E. Castle, Miss Vera Chandler, C. Christian, Miss T. Coleman, E. L. Cutting, H. T. Damon, Miss M. Damon, Mrs. A. J. Derby, C. Eccles, J. C. Evans and wife, Miss Katherine C. Fairchild, Miss G. Fernbach, Brother Francis, S. P. French, Chas. Harkinson, Miss M. Kloss, Miss B. Hopper, Mrs. Geo. W. Hester and 3 children, Ernest Kopke, Ernest Kopke Jr., Miss Ellen M. Lee, Miss H. McCracken, C. A. McDonald, Miss Nellie McPherson, Brother Michael, John A. Moore, Mrs. Z. K. Myers, Mrs. Geo. H. Paris and child, Miss M. Peterson, Master J. Peterson, Mrs. C. H. Phillips, S. Schoenfeld, Mrs. Robt. Scott, F. Snyder, H. D. Thirkield, Miss Eugenia Thomas, Mrs. M. Thompson, L. M. Tucker, Miss Jennie C. Van Norstrand, A. F. Wall, Miss A. Wall, F. E. Wall, Geo. S. Wells, W. P. Whitley, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Thos. S. Young.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Wailaleale, August 31.—Mrs. Fountain, Miss K. Scharsch, F. Scharsch, Ah Lee.

From San Francisco, per stmr. China, August 31.—For Honolulu—Miss J. T. Bates, Mrs. J. R. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Fleishner and child, Miss J. Fleishner, Mrs. M. Parkhurst and infant, A. N. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Craft, H. Hammond, J. E. Russell, I. Rosenberger, H. A. Clarke, Mrs. La Victoire, Miss F. La Victoire, Mrs. F. Schaeffer and infant, E. P. Cadwell, W. W. Richer, Miss E. Swickard, J. T. Walker, Mrs. E. R. Stackable, Mrs. Goslingsky, Mrs. J. Ashford and 3 children, C. R. Hemenway, H. A. Wilder, Col. G. W. Macfarlane, Rev. W. B. Turner, Miss L. Adams, Miss M. Adams, Miss M. A. Smith, I. Steinhart, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barnett, Miss Barnett, R. E. Forrest, Miss C. S. Bond, Miss F. C. Pugliese, A. Hoogs, H. M. Whitely, C. E. Egan, D. Conway, O. P. Williams, G. D. Hall, J. P. Erdman, Through, for Yokohama—F. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barf, C. R. Rusby, A. Thibout, Rev. and Mrs. D. R. McKenzie and 2 children, Dr. E. H. Horsey, T. Wakamatsu, Miss N. Craynon, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Primley, Master Primley, Miss C. L. Steiner, G. Thibout, J. H. Nellis, V. Heller, C. H. Griffing, For Kobe—Mrs. L. Wilkinson, Miss Atkinson, Miss S. H. Nourse, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Melville and 3 children, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks, For Shanghai—Mrs. E. W. Ballie and 3 children, K. H. Pollock, For Hongkong—Mrs. W. T. Barton, A. Barton, W. Barton, Mrs. R. M. Kenningham, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Grosvenor, Mrs. C. H. S. Sleeper and child, Mrs. J. F. Bass and child, Miss K. N. Fleeson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Post, W. M. Thornton, Jas. McNutrie, Miss M. A. McGilvary, E. D. Matts, Miss J. T. Stone, F. B. Jones.

From the Colonies, per stmr. Warrimoo, August 31.—For Honolulu—Right Rev. A. Willis (Bishop of Honolulu), Mrs. Willis, Miss F. V. Fullerton Smith, Miss C. H. Fullerton Smith, C. Miller; also 35 through.

Departed.  
For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, August 29.—Kahului—Mrs. D. Unna, Miss Sheldon, Awana, L. R. Crook, W. S. Dole, J. Barry, J. W. Marshall, Miss E. Aguirre, Miss M. Flemming, Miss C. L. Turner, Mrs. R. B. Berg and child, Nahuiku—S. Fukuda, Hana—A. De Bretteville, wife and children, N. E. Lemmon, Hamoa—L. C. Gibson, Lahaina—Mr. Rochford and wife, Hilo—W. McClusky, B. F. Beardmore.

For San Francisco, per schr. Aloha, August 29.—D. E. Hutchings.

For Kaula ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 29.—Miss Hardwick, Mrs. C. W. Spitz, Mrs. L. Dias, G. B. Curtis, Miss E. Spitz, C. Creighton, A. G. Winter, G. Oldman, S. Berliner, A. G. Correa, S. H. Comstock, S. N. Norrie, Miss K. Akahou, Judge H. K. Kahelo, Miss D. Smedburg.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Kilaheha, August 29.—A. F. Knudsen and wife, Judge W. F. Fear and wife, J. A. Akina, Mr. Russell.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, August 29.—J. P. Moir and wife, Miss Renwick, Mrs. G. A. Turner, Mrs. Alice Brown, Mrs. S. W. Croxson, H. M. Ranton, W. B. Jones, S. N. Spencer, R. Sandler, C. J. Ellis, J. W. Wilson, E. E. Wilson, Dr. W. L. Moore and wife, T. R. Robinson, E. Hartmann, H. P. Baldwin, L. A. Thurston, C. Shlezawa, wife and 3 children, W. McChesney, L. C. Lyman, A. Lindsey, H. T. Hamblir, Nicholas Hopli, John A. Perrella, Miss Winter and boy, W. J. Johnston, J. W. How, Mrs. Rice and 4 children, Miss M. Rice, Miss A. Rice, Hattie Saffery, Miss A. K. Patsen, Mrs. V. A. Carvalho, Miss McCord, Mrs. A. L. Lingie, V. A. Carvalho, Miss R. Chamberlain, L. R. Crook, J. Frank Woods and wife, Harry Batchelor, Hoapili Baker, J. S. McCandless, Tom Gay, Master Wallace, Virginia Hendrickson.

For Honokaa, per stmr. Iwalani, August 30.—L. E. Schelburg, Miss Wahlmaekal.

For Lahaina, per stmr. Kaula, August 31.—Mr. Veilguth, Mr. Sinalohi.

For Victoria, per stmr. Warrimoo, August 31.—Dr. T. E. Wetzel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Catton, Prof. and Mrs. C. H. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, J. K.

Dorr, Mr. and Mrs. Howells and three ladies, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Wilson, F. Philip, Miss T. R. Brockie, Miss G. R. Brockie, Prof. and Mrs. A. S. Blackmore, Miss M. Noble, W. J. Robertson, J. B. O'Sullivan, Ident. C. C. Leathmouth, R.N., and servant, C. E. Rosecrans and wife, M. G. Barney, Mrs. E. H. Wolfe.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makoe, August 31.—Miss C. Fairchild, C. Christian.

For Yokohama, per stmr. China, August 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haywood and servant, Miss Doris Haywood, Wilson Haywood, Mrs. H. Renjes, Miss Elsie Renjes, H. P. Whitmarsh, T. Ono, Geo. L. Hassett and wife, G. F. Neidlinger, M. A. Shaw and wife, E. R. Russell and wife, T. W. Danks and wife, J. P. McCoy, A. Dubbins, C. N. Spencer, D. C. Nugent and family, P. Morgan, C. Boatberg.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The steamer Coptic left Hongkong on the 22d for this port.

There is a steamship on Lake Michigan named the Mauna Loa.

The hospital ship Relief was to leave San Francisco for Manila about the end of this month.

The British steamship Columbia has been chartered by the United States Government for a trip to Manila.

Steamer Carmarthenshire, with Japanese immigrants, is expected here from Yokohama on September 3.

The bark Albert, with a general cargo and sixty-two mules and four horses sailed from San Francisco August 19 for Honolulu.

The brig J. D. Spreckels, for Mahukona, and schooner John G. North, for Honolulu, sailed from San Francisco on the 19th inst.

The steamer Noeau, from Kaaupali yesterday, reports smooth weather off the leeward coast of Maui. In the channel fair, strong, northeast winds prevail.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The Santa Fe steamship Belgian King is due tomorrow from China. As soon as she is unloaded she will be turned over to the Government for transport purposes.

Vessels sailing today are: Steamer Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau, 10 a. m.; schooner Luka, for Lanai, with coal for Maunaloa plantation; H. B. M. S. Egeria, Smyth, for Fanning's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The largest general cargo ever sent to the Islands will go down on the 4-masted bark Falls of Clyde, which will also carry 22 passengers. Tomorrow is set for her sailing, though she may be delayed in filling out her crew.

The steamer Monmouthshire has arrived at Portland from Hongkong, and was to sail back on the 30th, taking the cargo intended for the steamer Columbia, which has been chartered to carry troops hence to Manila, and which is now due at San Francisco from Portland.

The liner China was at Pacific Mail wharf yesterday from San Francisco, sailing for Oriental ports at midnight. She made a quick passage of 5 days and 22 hours and docked about 10 a. m. The usual large list of passengers were brought down from the Coast for Honolulu, China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—The Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company's Doric ran amuck at the Mail dock yesterday afternoon. She struck the westerly end of the wharf at full speed and cut into the piles and planking a distance of forty feet besides demolishing one end of the shed.

The Warrimoo, from the Colonies, docked at the Waikiki end of Pacific Mail wharf late yesterday afternoon, sailing for Victoria at 10 o'clock at night. The Warrimoo will be the last Canadian Australian steamer stopping at Fiji. The Aorangi, due here next month, will go direct from Brisbane to Honolulu.

The ship George R. Skoefield arrived at Delaware Breakwater, Pa., on August 16, with a cargo of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands. She will discharge at Philadelphia. She sailed from Hilo on April 13. The A. J. Fuller, which followed her out from Hilo a few days later, must now be near her destination.

The following vessels were on the berth at San Francisco for these Islands on the departure of the Australia: For Honolulu—Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Am. bk. Ceylon, Am. bk. Alden Besse, Am. bk. W. H. Dimond, Am. bk. Annie Johnston, Am. bk. Martha Davis, Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Am. schr. Honolulu, For Hilo—Haw. sh. Falls of Clyde, Am. bk. Amy Turner.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. O. CALKINS, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

## TO COMMAND THE INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Captain Francis W. Dickens, for some time assistant chief and acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is about to be detached from this post, and after a brief rest, will take command of the battleship Indiana, succeeding Captain H. C. Taylor, who asked to be relieved.

## NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

To Run Between Seattle, Honolulu and San Francisco.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 18.—A new steamship line to be operated from Seattle to Alaska, Honolulu and San Francisco will soon be established by the Seattle and San Francisco Railway & Navigation Company. The vessels are to be new, and they will be as modern and complete in every detail as the best built in the country can make them. President W. B. Guerin of the company, who has just returned from the East, will leave again for the Atlantic States in a few days for the purpose of letting the contract for the building of the ships. They are to be of 4,000, 4,500 and 5,000 tons capacity, respectively and will probably be finished and ready for delivery within ten months.

## The Searchlight.

Owing to the illness of Rev. Victor Morgan the September issue of the Searchlight will not appear until the end of the second week.

## NEW SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, August 24.—Private dispatches from Para announce that the people of Acre, the territory in dispute between Brazil and Bolivia, have declared their independence and set up a new South American republic. Their action has created a sensation. It is not known what the contending governments will do.

## JUDGE HILTON DEAD.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), August 24.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton died here suddenly at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. He had been ill since last October, suffering with gastritis, and his condition was regarded as serious as far back as last May. Since then he has been very weak and for some time the end has not been unexpected.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.  
U. S. tug Itouquois, Pond, Waimea, August 15.  
Br. Cr. Egeria, Smyth, San Francisco, August 15.  
Aus. sh. Siam, Raich, San Francisco, August 29 (U. S. service).

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.  
Am. sch. Emily F. Whitney, Pendleton, New York, August 6.  
Am. sh. Port George, Morse, San Francisco, August 7.  
Am. bk. Empire, Knacke, Newcastle, August 14.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Kanaakakal, August 15.  
Am. schr. Esther Buhe, Anderson, Eureka, August 17.  
Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, Nanaimo, August 20.

Am. bk. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, August 23.  
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, August 23.  
Am. schr. Inca, Rasmussen, Tacoma, August 25.

Am. bk. Planter, McNeil, San Francisco, August 25.  
Am. schr. Bangor, Aspe, Port Townsend, August 26.  
Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, San Francisco, August 26.

Am. bk. Amelia, Willer, Palau, August 26.  
Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, August 28.  
Am. sh. Charmer, Davis, Nanaimo, August 30.  
Am. stmr. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco, August 30.

## TRESPASS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS FOUND TRESPASSING on any lands belonging to or in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission will be prosecuted.  
Kealakakua, Hawaii, Aug. 23, 1899.  
E. C. GREENWELL, Executrix.

## NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the mortgagee in that certain mortgage from Ahuna to Akau & Co. of Kailua, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, for seven hundred (\$700) dollars, dated September 26th, 1896, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 163, on pages 428 and 429, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained intends to foreclose the same for breach of condition, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

The property described in said mortgage is as follows:  
1. That parcel of land being the shares of Kono and Nakaua of the land of Kupo, deceased, situate at Kailua, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, said to contain twenty-seven and three-quarters (27 3/4) acres, more or less, which was conveyed by Palwa and Pae, his wife, to said Ahuna by deed dated June 18th, 1892, and recorded in Honolulu in Liber 146, pages 165 and 166.

2. The lease of a certain parcel of land situate at Hamanama, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, from Kaimu to said Ahuna, dated February 25th, 1896, and recorded in Liber 161, page 259.

In accordance with the above notice the above described property will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, September 9th, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.  
C. AKAU & CO., Mortgagees.

KINNEY, BALLOU & McCLANAHAN, Attorneys for Mortgagees.  
2097-ST-P

## BY AUTHORITY.

## CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW therefore notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 19, 1899.  
2091-9w

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

## OLAA, PUNA, HAWAII.

On Saturday, September 2d, at 10 a. m. at the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction under conditions of residence and improvement, and easy terms of payment within a period of ten years:  
About 360 lots of 50 acres each in New Olaa Tract recently surveyed.

Purchaser of one lot may bid for second lot in actual contact with the first, except in case of lots on main road.  
bid for separate lot not located on said road.

Lots will be offered at upset price of from \$1 to \$20 per acre, according to quality and location.

Full particulars as to all conditions of sale may be had on application in person or by mail to the Public Lands office or to any of the local land offices.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.  
July 3, 1899. 2086

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899, being an Hawaiian national holiday, all Government offices throughout the Islands will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Aug. 30, 1899. 2103-St

DAVID CENTER, ESQ., HAS THIS day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Island of Molokai, vice George Trimble, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Aug. 21, 1899. 2101-St

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Annie Lackland, plaintiff, vs. William O. Lackland, defendant.—Libel in Divorce.

The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon William O. Lackland, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Annie Lackland, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition; and have you then return this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESSES: HON. A. PERRY, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of July, 1899.  
(L. S.) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons, and that said cause was ordered continued to the next November (1899) term of said court.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk Judicial Department.  
Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 3, 1899.  
2097-St-P

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed administrators of the Estate of the Queen Dowager Kapilani, deceased, hereby notify all creditors of said Queen Dowager Kapilani to present their claims duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at the office of the Kapilani Estate, Limited, Kahanu street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

DAVID KAWANAKOA, J. KALANIANAOLE, Administrators of the Estate of Queen Dowager Kapilani, Deceased.  
2103-51P

## IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE HUELO SUGAR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come: I, James A. King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, Send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1899, the Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior a petition, together with a certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stockholders to dissolve and disincorporate the said corporation; which said certificate was signed by Chas. Lem, president, and C. Ming Hyman, secretary, the presiding officer and secretary respectively of said meeting, which said petition and certificate were entered of record in the office of the Minister of the Interior, and

Whereas, Notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the "Nupepa Kuokoa" and the Semi-weekly Hawaiian Gazette, published in the City of Honolulu, that is to say, on the 23d and 30th of June, the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th of July, and the 4th, 11th and 18th of August, 1899, in the "Nupepa Kuokoa," and the 20th and 27th of June, the 5th, 11th, 18th and 25th of